MAINE FARMER.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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Maine Farmer.

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Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Starving the Insects.

As the depredations of insects on the various crops which the farmer cultivates, assumes a great many forms, so the mode of preventing and warding off their attacks must assume as many forms, in order to be successful. Killing them by direct warfare is a sure mode—destroying their eggs is another, and starving them out is another, though not always so successful. This last mode may sometimes induce a little touch of starvation, or hunger at least, on our own part. Thus, it was proposed at one time, in order to destroy the grain worm, that every body on the continent refrain from raising wheat one or two years. This would probably greatly diminish their numbers, if not destroy them entirely.

Our friend T. Drew of the *Massachusetts Plowman*, recommends the starvation principle in reference to the destruction of the onion fly, by changing the crop for a year or two on the fields where onions have been raised. He recommends that tobacco be raised on them for a time instead of onions. We think that would be rather a fatal change of diet. When, says he, "a piece of land that has been allotted to onions for several successive years, becomes unreliable by reasons of the depredations of the maggot, the readiest way to clear it would seem to be to cultivate some other crop, one not at all adapted to the taste of the insects which occupy the ground. We think our onion raising friends in Marblehead, Danvers and elsewhere, would have far less reason to complain of the ravages of the worm if they should occasionally alternate their onion fields with tobacco, for which crop the land would be generally found in most excellent condition. Though possessed of a very strong stomach, it is doubtful if an onion worm could sustain life by chewing tobacco, and of course the larvæ of innumerable insects would be hatched only to perish for want of proper food."

No doubt the advice above given would result in a diminution of the onion worm, but unfortunately, these insects, like most others, have wings, and can use them too, to a far greater extent than many suppose they are capable of. As the larvæ change into flies, and these flies deposit their eggs in the crown or stalk of the young onion, it is very probable that the parent fly, when she found that her old harvest field of onions had changed to tobacco, would show proper resentment by flying away to some field where onions did grow, and thus continue her propagation. Besides, it is not only possible, but very probable, that this insect can, and does live on other plants when onions are not to be found, and thus the species be continued.

We once planted a field of corn and pumpkins in a location two miles from where any thing of kind had been planted for more than ten years, the and yet the young pumpkin vines were attacked with swarms of striped bugs. Where did they come from? They must have been propagated in that field and lived on some other species of plants, or they must have come on their wings from fields where pumpkins, cucumbers, &c., had been raised, not less than two miles distant.

This is the trouble which prevents a very thorough destruction of insects by starving them out, by ceasing to cultivate their favorite crops in the old haunts. Still the mode is worth trying.

The Lessons of the Year.---1.

Each season has its lessons for the farmer, at the close of which they should be gathered up, for they are always full of suggestions, ideas, hints, &c., too valuable not to be taken advantage of and laid aside to guide future operations. Let us glance at some of these, now that the season with its labors has passed away forever.

1. The great lesson to be learned from the past season and one of the most important for the farmer to remember, is that the laws of nature are regulated by an all-wise and beneficent Providence—one who has promised "seed time and harvest," and who watches over all the works of His hand with kindness and love. The past season, more than anything else should give the farmer a trust and faith in the promises of the Creator. During the summer months we experienced one of the severest drouths that has visited us for years, and farmers with long faces were complaining and fearing that nothing would be raised, and that to the calamities of war was to be added the horrors of famine. Instead of this being the case, we have been blessed with average crops. The early spring rains gave grass a good growth, and the dry weather in July afforded an excellent season to harvest one of the best hay crops we have ever grown—less perhaps, in quantity, by a small amount than in other years, but superior in quality, and secured in prime order, not having been injured by rain. Although spring grains proved a failure, the rains came in season to greatly aid the corn crop, and ennabling us to harvest one of the largest crops of potatoes we have ever secured. So upon the whole, we should be thankful for the harvest, and take this lesson home: Never to complain of the weather, or season, or crops; nor borrow trouble upon matters over which we have no control, but with a hopeful and cheerful spirit do our own duty and our own work, leaving them for the approval and blessing of the Great Father.

2. Lessons like the past teaches many things which a season favorable as to rain and sun-light would never teach. Thus in a very wet year, or in one moderately so, the farmer might not be convinced of the value of his meadows or low lying lands. In a wet season it is true, he might be led to consider the importance of drainage, but as this would involve a considerable outlay of time and money it is quite likely in the press of other farm labor the land would never have a drain sunk in it. But in a dry season such land is the most valuable part of the farm, and farmers who have acres of land of this character, lying along brooksides, &c., become convinced of its great value, especially as grass fields upon higher land are injured greatly by the drouth—and they are led to clear up and improve their meadows and low lands which they have regarded as nearly worthless, and which would still be so regarded were it not because a little corner of neglected land, mowed because the hay crop was coming in light, surprised the farmer by its yield of grass both in quantity and quality.

3. A dry season teaches the value of liberal manuring. We noticed last summer, fields of grain—barley and oats—growing upon land that had been well manured for many years. The growth of straw was good and the yield of grain we have since learned, excellent. The good start early given to the grain in consequence of the richness of the land, kept the ground shaded, thereby rendering it moist all the time, and preventing the injurious effects of the drouth. Farmers should learn, therefore, to manure a small area well, rather than a larger one in a superfluous manner, as the surest way of raising a good crop in any season, but especially in one of severe drouth.

The Moon.

Among the fallacies that have been transmitted to us from a former day—a day of much superstition and loose thought— is one concerning the influence of the moon upon vegetation, the weather, &c. This superstitious notion about the influence of the "man in the moon" yet finds lodgment in the minds of some who have not time or inclination to investigate the matter, but who nevertheless believe in the effects and influence of *moonshine* to a degree hardly surpassed by their venerable and worthy ancestors. Among these notions are the following: Timber cut on the *dark* of the moon will not last as long as if cut on the *light* of the moon; peas planted on the increase will run to vines; pork killed on a certain phase will shrink in the pot; bushes cut at a certain time will never spread, &c., &c. Happily, the day of these things has gone by, and a more intelligent and rational system of procedure has taken its place. It is only now and then that one is found who gives belief to such vagaries, and his notions are soon expelled by the arguments of the intelligent and thoughtful farmers of our day.

We are somewhat surprised to see the *Mass. Ploughman*—a paper we always read with much interest, and one for whose opinion we have a high regard—falling into this error of giving weight to the absurd notion of the moons's influence, in an editorial note appended to an inquiry on the best time to cut alders, in which it says; "we have known alders cut in August on the change of the moon, and no sprouts would ever appear." With all due respect to the editor of the *Ploughman*, we would ask him upon *what* change of the moon it was that the alders were cut; and also ask how it is that the light of the sun which travels ninety-five millions of miles and comes in contact with the moon, shining upon it equally at all times, can influence any of the laws of nature, or the sprouting or non-sprouting of alder bushes, upon this planet, a distance of more than two hundred thousand miles away?

A Case Supposed.

Many farmers in consequence of broken health occasioned by a too close application to hard labor, find themselves, in the meridian of life, unable to carry on their farms, and although surrounded by the conveniences, and many of the luxuries of existence are compelled to sell out to younger men, abandon the hallowed associations of the old homestead, and remove to some country village to live an uneasy and discontented life—but one unattended by the large amount of hard work necessary upon a farm. The instances of farmers thus situated are numerous. One not long ago asked our advice in regard to selling his farm and going into some other employment, stating that his health was very poor, and he could no longer carry on his farm. The reply we made was in substance as follows:

Your farm is nearly all cleared, under a good state of cultivation and well fenced. You have good buildings, and what is a consideration of great importance, one upon which no money value can be placed, it is the old homestead of your father, perhaps your father's father, and the associations of two or three generations cluster around the old place. At your age of life, no man should change his situation if it can possibly be avoided. Turn your farm into a sheep range, not at once perhaps, but do it gradually; in two or three years. Keep a horse and cow, plant enough to keep you busy, or in other words to raise enough for your own use; apply your dressing to grass lands, and keep what sheep your farm will stock. They will require but little attention. True, it is quite a job to look after a large flock of sheep, but it is not *hard* labor. Estimate the profits of a flock of one hundred and fifty or two hundred sheep, and see if you cannot, by keeping sheep exclusively, carry on your farm yourself with but little hard labor comparatively, pay all your hired help, and while living upon your own farm, also make more money every year, with less labor, than you formerly did by a course of mixed husbandry. Try it and see.

Tree Queries.

Messrs. Editors:—Will you or some of your friends please answer the following questions through the columns of your paper:

Last spring we set out some trees of the species known as mountain ash or round wood. They looked finely the early part of the season, but the tops finally died. When will be the best time to cut the tops off, this fall or another spring. (1)

We have an apple tree which was set out over nine years ago, (I do not know how old it was when set out); it has been dug around every spring, and at different times, leached ashes, soot and chip dirt has been applied to the roots, but it has never blossomed. The tree is thrifty, and looks strong and healthy. What shall we do to make it bear? (2.) B. M. P.

Topsham, Nov. 14, 1862.

Note. 1. We would wait until spring and then cut off just within the live wood.

2. In all trees, shrubs and vegetables, there is undoubtedly two departments or systems, one for the production of wood and the other for seed. When there is a healthy equilibrium between each, the tree grows well and bears well. When one predominates the other suffers more or less. The wood forming organs in the tree in question, seem to greatly predominate. Nature indicates that these organs should be checked and the others brought into action some way. Root pruning sometimes effects this. We would advise a trial of it in this case. Dig a circle, say ten feet in diameter around the tree, or perhaps larger, with the tree in the center. Then cut off the roots in this circle. This should be done this fall, or in early spring. This will have a tendency next summer to check the wood buds and promote the growth of fruit buds, which will give fruit the season following.—Eds.

Annual Register of Rural Affairs.

The Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs for 1865, like its predecessors, is as full of good things as an egg is of meat. Every page contains something new and valuable, and the hints and suggestions for the farmer, orchardist, bee-keeper, nurseryman, poultry raiser, dairyman and housewife, will be worth many times the price of the work, which is sent by mail prepaid, for the very low price of thirty-five cents. It is embellished by one hundred and thirty new engravings, which greatly assist a correct understanding of the text, and we wish it might find its way into every farm house in Maine. Published by Luther Tucker & Son, Albany, N. Y.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Common Salt.

There is no doubt but that the common salt has been long used as a manure, for as early as 1748 a writer named Brownrigg published a book, in which he contended "that the whole kingdom (Great Britain) might be enriched by the application of common salt to the soil," and since his time the use of salt has been more common, and much more so in England than in our own country. With us the use of it has been much retarded for want of a knowledge of its action and effects in order to guide us to a more proper and skilful use of it.

It is certain that in many instances of the application of salt, those who apply it are disappointed with the result, which in all cases, I think, may be attributed to a want of knowledge of its effects, and may be accounted for by one or more of the following reasons. Salt furnishes to the soil but two constituents, namely, soda and chlorine, and hence it cannot, like barnyard manure, be applied ad libitum, for, unlike the latter it does not furnish all the saline parts needed by the crop, and hence, because the soil already contains sufficient of these two constituents, a second application of salt may produce little or no immediate effect, and disappointment ensues. Again, some plants are more benefited by the application of salt than others, and hence, by not understanding the wants of the crop, the application may not, as far as that particular crop is concerned, produce any effect, or if it does it may be an unfavorable one.

Failures are many times caused by supposing that inasmuch as one application was good for a crop of corn, another will benefit the succeeding one of oats, but if the first application was a liberal one it will not, because the soil already contains enough of the constituents of salt needed for that crop, but sooner or later the second application will begin to show itself.

One of the main benefits which I have derived from the use of salt as a manure, has been when I have turned under a heavy crop of clover or rye for wheat. I find it has a tendency to stiffen the straw and prevent its falling down as is often the case when green manuring is practiced. I usually sow it broadcast at the rate of one sack (three bushels) to two acres. The most suitable time which I can find is either just before the last harrowing or before the drill, if the seed is put in that manner. It is very easy for those who have been used to broadcast sowing to arrive at the proper amount. I found from experiment that salt has the effect of increasing the weight of the grain: In one case of two lands, side by side, one of which in addition to a good coat of manure was top-dressed with salt at the rate of one and one-half bushels to the acre, and the other had nothing but the manure; the wheat upon these two lands, and in fact upon the whole, was heavy, particularly so in the straw. On the salted land it stood up well and the straw was bright, while on the remainder of the field it was all more or less lodged and down. The salted land produced wheat weighing three pounds more per bushel than that on the remainder of the field. During the winter the wheat on the land to which the salt was applied was of a deeper green, and from the time the wheat was up until harvest, any novice could select the one land from the remainder of the field.

I have before me accurate accounts of some experiments made with salt, and thinking some of the results might be of interest to some of the many readers of the *Telegraph*, I will give a few of them. In one experiment on grass for hay it was found that the application of six bushels of salt per acre increased the yield exactly one ton of hay per acre, but that one hundred pounds of the fresh cut grass from the salted portion only made fifty-two pounds of hay, while the same amount from the other part of the field made fifty-five; or in other words, a ton of hay for three dollars.

In another case when sown for wheat at the rate of one hundred and sixty pounds per acre, it increased the crop seven bushels per acre, making the additional wheat cost about twelve cents per bushel.

In a third experiment, when applied to oats at the rate of one hundred and twelve pounds per acre, it decreased the crop (as compared with a plot exactly similar in soil and size) at the rate of six bushels of grain per acre, and the straw at the rate of three hundred pounds per acre, making it harsh and stiff.

All the experiments which have been tried have tended to prove that salt is not favorable to the increase of oats crop, and if applied to the corn at the rate of more than one or one and a half bushels, it will decrease the succeeding crop of oats; but they tend to prove that it may be applied to wheat in any amount from one to twelve bushels, without any danger of a bad result. In England, where salt is more used as a manure, it is not unusual to apply it at the rate of ten or twelve bushels per acre. Inasmuch as it has been found that while it is beneficial to some soils and not to others, it would be well for those commencing the use of it to try it upon a small scale at first, in order to test the matter, and thus perhaps avoid both loss and trouble.

I have heard practical farmers object to the use of salt because it was too expensive, but it is the business of the farmer to expend his capital so that it produce, at the smallest cost, and if twelve cents' worth of salt will produce one bushel of wheat, then I think we need look no further. That it will, is not an established fact, but in one case, at least, it has done it, and has been a profitable investment.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Pressing Tobacco for Domestic Use.

Mr. James Laurie, of White county, Ind., writes to the American Institute Farmer's Club, as follows.

"Another man wanted to know how to manufacture tobacco. I will tell him how to press it for his own use tighter than tobacco was ever pressed by any other plan. Go to the wood pile or the woods and get a hickory log two feet long and one foot over: bore two one-inch holes in the end down to three inches of the other, and then make a good hard wood ramrod and mallet, and proceed to load it with wads of tobacco, pounding it down well; then make one-inch pins of hard wood and drive into each hole as far as possible. This will press his tobacco so that it will look like wax. You must split the press to get it out, but one press will hold ten or fifteen pounds, so that they will not have to be often made for home use."

To Preserve Woodwork.—Boiled oil and finely powdered charcoal, mix to the consistence of a paint, and give the wood two or three coats with this composition.

Cutting Food for Cattle.

I am so much of an old fashioned farmer, that I have never had a hay cutter in my barn. I have always thought the Creator made everything about right, and as long as my cows have teeth, and nothing to do but eat, I could never see the propriety of spending my time in cutting the hay for them as many do. The horse which does most of my farm work is hard on sixteen years old, but his teeth are good yet, and except in the busy season, I give him no grain except now and then a few oats, or a little meal; yet he keeps in middling good order, and although he don't look quite so slick as some of the fast nags, he does the work, and I never feel ashamed of him on the road. If it would not be too much trouble, I should like to have you tell me wherein I should be the gainer by cutting the food of my horse and cows.

Yours with respect, A. B. G.

Remarks We agree with our correspondent that the "Creator made everything about right," and of course the teeth of animals were made for them to eat with. But he seems to forget that the domestic animals, of which he speaks, do not live in the natural condition in which they were created. Cows in their natural state never give large quantities of milk, and horses only play, they do not work. Therefore the condition in which they take their food when large quantities of milk are required, and a great deal of work is expected to be done, makes all the difference in the world as to the capacity of these useful animals to fulfil the expectations of their owners, and make their keeping profitable. Long hay is not strictly speaking the "natural food' of either the cow or the horse. Its mastication requires a much greater expenditure of vital force on the part of the animal to fit it for the first process of digestion, than the grasses which are the natural food.

It is a well known fact, that driving cows a long distance to and from pasture, diminishes the quantity of milk; and that there are limits to the endurance of a horse. Muscular effort of whatever kind, if long continued, weakens not only the set of muscles used, but the whole body. A man who walks a long distance, is not only tired in the legs, but tired all over. If he sits all day, it is by an expenditure of vital force in the effort which is so unnatural that all his limbs are weary. And the same law applies to all the inferior animals. A horse at hard work requires plenty of good food and plenty of rest. In the usual time allotted him for these purposes, it is not possible for him to get enough of both to keep him in the best condition possible, unless we can help him by artificial means to get himself into that natural state in which he was by nature, before he became the servant of man. He comes into the barn at night tired and hungry, and is tied up to a manger of long, dry hay. The cravings of hunger impel him to eat, but the coarseness of his fare requires a further drain upon his vital force in the process of mastication; and he must stand up to the work of eating, he is deprived of several hours of much needed rest, in order to fill his stomach, which a very few minutes of his owner's time, with a good hay cutter, would readily afford him. Just so it is with the cows. In the artificial state in which we keep them, they are mere machines for making milk. And it is with them as it is with the horse, food and rest are the most essential conditions of their well-doing. If we can contrive to get the raw material into them of which the milk is made without a greater expenditure of vital force than is used while feeding upon the green food which is their natural aliment, we have done so much toward putting them into their natural condition. If we can relieve them in part, of the muscular effort of chewing a large quantity of dry hay, and at the same time get into them more of the milk making material within a given time, the process of digestion and assimilation goes on much faster and easier; the vital forces experience no diminution, and a larger production of milk is the inevitable result. But this is not the only advantage of cutting the food of our domestic animals. By the use of a hay cuttur, a great deal of inferior fodder can be brought into profitable account. Moistened with water, and sprinkled with a little meal or shorts, large quantities of coarse hay can be converted into palatable food, which would otherwise be wasted, and the avidity with which such preparations are devoured, furnishes abundant evidence of their wholesomeness and value.

For our part, we should as soon think of farming without a mowing machine or a harrow, as to attempt to feed our stock economically and profitably without a hay-cutter. Let our correspondent who says he has never used one, but try the experiment during the present season, when hay is so dear, and milk and beef are bringing such good prices, and if at the end of winter he is not satisfied with the result of the trial, we will agree to take the implement off his hands at the original cost of it.—Ed. *Mass. Plowman.*

Wet Lands.

I presume many readers of the *Journal* have seen accounts of the reclaiming of wet soils, and some have actually had experience in this important branch of farming. Too much cannot be said upon the subject. The low, moist lands on most farms, provided they can be drained, possess the most value of any. The presence of water has prevented the growth of exhausting crops. A vast amount of hidden fertility lies dormant. The warm rains and genial sun produce only a growth of water-grasses. The heart of the soil is left. The original element lies dormant, they are in prison, they are chained, they are wrapped up in a blanket, waiting the coming of the pick and spade to relieve them, and open to them a new life. This many a farmer has done and finds himself reaping a rich reward for his labors. His crops on such soils are the most easily raised and he gets them in greater abundance. The call upon the manure pile is less urgent, which is a consideration of vast importance. With these facts before us, which are verified by the experience of thousands of farmers, the subject of drainage should be kept continually before the public. If the expense of putting in drains is a bug-bear, there is much wet soil that can be reclaimed, and a remunerative crop obtained without that expense. There are many thousand of acres in our State that now produce only a scanty hay-crop, or a poor summer bite for cattle, that might be renovated by plowing and a crop raised exceeding in profit, any common farm crop raised on good soils. If there is sufficient inclination in the surface to cause the water to flow off, there is no obstacle in the way of accomplishing the desired results. But with the material for draining so abundant as it is upon wet farms, I would prefer the under drain. The expense will be a little more, but there will be no waste land as for open ditches, and the surface will be even and always pleasant to the eye. We will take a piece of mowing or pasture, situated as above mentioned and suggest what may be done with it. Perhaps it may be worth twenty dollars per acre. The first thing is to plow it and get rid of the water. By the exercise of a little judgment one can decide how the water will run best. With a large plow and a strong team turn the land into ridges thirty-six feet wide. This should be done in the Fall. With a little shovelling, an open ditch may be left two feet wide and one foot deep. The ridges are now high enough for the action of frost, which will do its part in preparing the soil for its first cultivated crop. In the spring just as early as possible let the ground be thoroughly harrowed, and planted to potatoes. The most economical manure to be used, in this case is superphosphate. Thorough cultivating and hoeing will reduce the turf to a fine condition for the next crop. After the potatoes are harvested the ground should be again deeply and thoroughly plowed, and the ditches cleaned and deepened. The next Spring the harrow should again be used, and the soil prepared for corn and its osier willows. The ridges being thirty-six feet wide will admit of ten rows to the ridge. The ditch occupies the place for the eleventh row, which might be set, if instead of a ditch a covered drain was put in. The willows which are cuttings eight or ten inches long should be set as early as possible, three feet between rows, and one foot between cutting or hills. At the right time a small kind of corn may be planted in the rows of willows, three feet between hills fertilized with superphosphate. A good crop of corn may be obtained and the willows get a good start for the future. By the use of the cultivator and hoe weeds and grass should be kept out and the willows cut and marketed every year. They will increase rapidly will soon get control of the ground, where no further hoeing will be needed. It is now a permanent crop subject to no damage by drought, frosts and insects, producing a net income of from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars per acre. There is no guess work about this matter for I speak from actual experience.—Z. Breed, in *N. H. Journal of Agriculture.*

Land Tenure in England.

The progressive or liberal party in England is taking notice of a growing tendency, under the present system of land tenure, to increase the greater estates, diminish the number of small freeholds and thus year by year place the land in the hands of a few great owners. The injury which such a system works to the independence and prosperity of the people is sufficiently evident to need little argument. It extinguished the class of small freeholders, who are the "bone and sinew" of a free state; it drives yearly an increasing number of persons into other and less healthful pursuits, from the culture of the soil; and it creates a class, small, but extremely dangerous and powerful by the reason of the hold it has upon the great mass of tenants and of farm-laborers, who are subject to the will of the lord of the soil, who is at liberty to turn them from their holdings at his pleasure; it has actually decreased the production of lands in England; and, under the system now in vogue, of yearly lettings, it prevents the proper improvement of the soil.

A few figures, given in an interesting article on this subject in the Westminster Review, will show at once the tendency and its evil effects. In 1688 England had a population of five and a half millions, of whom 170,000 were landowners. In 1851 the population was over twenty millions, but there were only 30,765 landholders. Mr. Emerson, in his "English Traits," gives us a notion of the enormous landed estates of some of the English nobles:

"The Marquis of Breadalband rides out of his house one hundred miles in a straight line to the sea of his own property. The Duke of Sutherland owns the county of Sutherland, streching across Scotland from sea to sea. The Duke of Devonshire, besides his other estates, owns 96,000 acres in the county of Derby. The Duke of Richmond has 40,000 acres at Goodwood, and 300,000 at Gordon Castle. The Duke of Norfolk's park in Sussex is fifteen miles in circuit. The large domains are growing larger. The great estates are absorbing all the small freeholds. In 1786 the soil of England was owned by 250,000 corporations and proprietors, and in 1822 by only 30,000."

In ten England counties the number of farms under one hundred acres in extent, decreased from 31,583 in 1851, to 25,566 in 1861; 5,016 small holdings were swallowed up in ten years in ten counties only. "The body of the yeomanry," says the Review, "once a very important element in the stability and strength of the nation, has now quite disappeared, and the agriculturists generally have actually declined from 2,011,447 in 1851, to 1,624,110 in 1861." The writer cites as one immediate result of this state of things the fact that, "whilst in the year 1838 we were dependent upon foreign supplies of corn, on an average, for only six weeks' consumption, we are this year dependent upon them for six months' consumption." The general and broad effect is thus described:

"The industrial community exhibits a tendency to a division into only two orders—the great capitalists, the possessors of large accumulations of wealth, and the laborers, living upon daily wages, the possessors of no property at all. There is an enormous increase in a population quite without hope of advancement in life, who have no future to look forward to, and who constantly swell the ranks of those who are known abroad by that ominous name—the dangerous classes. They are placed in such dependence upon their employers, that their own good conduct or prudence can avail them but little, for all their foresight will not protect them from the follies and failures of these. They are destitute of all internal motives of restraint from crime or improvident marriages, and therefore are always filling the poorhouse or jail."

Theory and Practice.

It is with truth, said, that theoretical agriculture must rest, upon the combined study of chemistry and botany. This being admitted, then it follows that directors and superintendents of farming, must be guided by the lights of knowledge and science. Whence then shall they obtain it; and whither shall they go to seek for it? It is sure that hitherto it has not been imparted by our colleges as at present conducted; nor should it be looked for where the object is to teach the pure sciences, not their *application* to the arts. Chemistry organic and inorganic is taught, and well taught it may be in all our colleges: so of botany; but neither in its applied sense, is taught either by profession or implication. It is the teaching of applied science to the art of agriculture that is needed, and must be had in order to promote progress and improvement in the art of arts, that of good and remunerative husbandry, whether in regard to the tillage of the soil, or of stock breeding. "Practice with science," the motto of the "New England Agricultural Society," as adopted from the "Royal Agricultural Society" of old England, should be the motto of every farmer. This comprises the whole in a nutshell, as it were.

Theory is defined as principles which explain a particular class of phenomena; the abstract principles of an art or science; as the theory of medicine; the theory of music. Practice is defined as the actual performance as distinguished from theory, as the practice of medicine or music; knowledge or dexterity acquired by actual experience. Hence the pertinence of these three words, "Practice with science." It is what this phrase implies or signifies, that every farmer in our country must have, if he would derive the highest possible results from his investments in farming and stock raising, or feeding. It follows, then, that farming, like every other vocation or profession, is more or less dependent upon science. It does not follow, however, that every farmer must become a thorough chemist or a profound botanist, in order to succeed in his calling. If this were so, then the benefits of science would ever be confined to the few. Happily, however, this is not so. It was the science of electricity and magnetism, that created the art of telegraphing; yet the young woman at the telegraph station, may signal with the utmost nimbleness and precision without the slightest knowledge of, or acquaintance with these sciences. May not a a student in the art of farming, in like manner, practice the lessons of science agriculture, without being a proficient therein? So it seems from analogy.

Let us have, then, agricultural colleges or schools, that the students thus instructed may go to the farm and put into operation the practical knowledge they have acquired in the school of arts. There is none so far removed from a reduction to a simple code of rules, applicable to all exigencies, as the art of husbandry. This, owing to the infinite variety of material changes of condition, diversities of operations, etc., must always leave ample scope for the exercise of judgment. Hence, open eyes and active, inquiring minds, will always have ample employment in the art of agriculture. The college, as well as the school, should encourage and cherish the spirit of inquiry and investigation. This is their mission not less than to impart accurate knowledge, or knowledge classified, which is science; for science is defined as knowledge methodically arranged so as to be communicable to, attainable by, all who seek to benefit themselves thereby. Agricultural Colleges and schools of this type, to wit, such as know and can communicate what the farmer needs know to farm economically and remuneratively, are such schools and colleges as we need—such as we have, or else they will prove worthless for the purpose and end for which they are devised. Let their motto be Practice with Science.—*Mass. Plowman.*

Communicate.

Hundreds of our best practical farmers have never written a line to an agricultural paper for publication. They have mines of experience, containing the rich deposits of years, yet which are as valuable to the world at large as were the gold mines of California before Capt. Sutter told of the first nuggett found in the Sacramento Valley. These men take agricultural periodicals and read them with pleasure and profit. They are perhaps surprised at the loose statements and false theories that unavoidably at times appear in the columns of their favorite journals. They readily perceive that their own methods of culture, of farm matters are vastly superior to such as they often see in print. They have numerous little processes and devices for the saving of abor and increase of comfort and pecuniary profit, that are unknown to others, or at least untold, that would result in a vast amount of good if plainly and simply stated, and this without in the least interfering with their own interests.

These are progressive men, who attend our agricultural fairs for noble purposes. They keep posted in all improvements in stock and implements and their farms will be found well provided with the best of both. Doubtless they are prominent members of "Farmers Clubs" in many instances, and their words are lessons to their neighborhood. They are leading men in their respective neighborhoods, imitated, loved and respected members of society. But their light is in a degree hidden under a bushel. Their duty extends beyond their own immediate neighborhood and personal acquaintance. As farmers they belong to the whole profession and no diffidence or want of confidence in themselves should keep them from doing a favor to their brother farmers through the agricultural press whose highest mission is as a medium for the transmission of enlightened experience.

From its first establishment this paper has sought to make original contributions of resident farmers a leading feature. The motto, "Farmers, write for your paper," has ever been kept flying at the mast head.

The winter is at hand; the season of the farmer's rest, recreation, reading, study and reflection. The work of the season is over, the mind full of the results and processes of the labor past, vigorous and refreshed. Will not those belonging to the class we have mentioned, as well as all those who have before favored us with communications, furnish us with practical articles pertaining to the profession, and thus spread before thousands what otherwise may reach but dozens. If time or circumstances do not allow of that finish that all would be pleased to give their communications, never mind. Send us the plain statements and ideas as time and language may allow them to be expressed, so that we may understand the meaning and intent, and we will take the pains to put them in such form as will meet our requirements. Ideas and facts are what we want. The range of subjects is a wide one. Choose such as you are best acquainted with and give us your thoughts and experiences for the general good.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Farmers' Clubs.

In newly and thinly settled districts, farmers are of necessity deprived of the advantages that arise from example, common experience and the spirit of emulation that exist in older and more densely settled localities. But now in many portions of the Western States, and in several of newer territories, men are sufficiently near to afford "aid and comfort" to each other in a great variety of ways.

We have always looked upon "Farmer's Clubs" as among the most potential associations for good that have been organized among agriculturists. They are schools in which each member is teacher as well as student, for he must be a doit indeed, who cannot relate some experience or originate some idea that shall be of benefit to his neighbors following the same profession. They educate in habits of thought and reflection, and afford practice in giving them intelligible expression. They afford exercise to the powers of criticism and comparison, and result in general improvement in farm management. They develope the social qualities of men, and greatly tend to eradicate neighborhood jealousies and petty differences. They engender kindly feelings and a general interest in the welfare of all. Especially is this true, if, as in many parts of New England, and as is the case with one or two of these organizations that we know of in the West, the meetings are held successively at the houses of the different members.

If the proceedings are carefully noted down by a secretary, as they should be, and given to the local press or the agricultural papers for publication, they become still more widely beneficial. Indeed, it is hard to estimate all the good that arises from well conducted clubs of this kind.

Since the war broke out we fear the number of these organizations has decreased somewhat—certainly it has not greatly increased. We hope the coming winter will see a large number established. To afford some aid in their formation we here present a constitution of a Farmers' Club that we clip from an exchange. It may of course be changed to suit the requirements of the case:

Constitution.

Art. I. The name and title of this association shall be "The Schaghticoke Farmers' Club," (do not call it "Union Agricultural Society,") and its objects are to disseminate a knowledge of good farming among its members, to afford a means of distributing seeds, grafts, cuttings, and the like; to collect statistics of agricultural matters, to discuss all topics affecting the prosperity of its members as farmers, viz., markets, crops, agricultural laws, etc.

Art. II. All inhabitants of the village of Schaghticoke, or vicinity, may be members of the Club, by attending its meetings, but only those contributing $1 or more yearly, shall have a voice in using or disposing of the property or funds of the Club directly or indirectly.

Art. III. The officers of the Club, shall be a Chairman and Vice-Chairman, selected at each meeting for the next. A Secretary, (who may also be the Treasurer,) shall be elected not oftener than every fourth meeting, and shall serve till another is appointed. The Secretary shall in addition to the ordinary duties of such an officer, be the responsible business man of the Club, having charge of the funds or other property of the Club, and reporting regularly, at least annually, or at the close of his term of office.

Art. IV. The framers and signers of this constitution may by a two-thirds vote, add to their own number such persons as they may elect, and two-thirds of these, if present at any meeting, may also by a two-thirds vote, alter or add to this constitution, or frame by-laws, etc.

The following are the relative heating values of American woods; Shellbark hickory, being taken as the highest standard, 100; pignut hickory, 95; white oak, 75; white hazel 72; apple-tree, 70; red oak, 69; black walnut, 66; white beech, 65; black birch, 62; yellow oak, 60; hard maple, 59; white elm, 58; red cedar, 50; wild cherry, 55; yellow poplar, 52; butternut, 52; white birch, 49; white pine, 42.

The Grasses.

On low lands, which are too wet for any crop but grass, as our seasons generally occur, it is better to prepare the ground, and sow the grass seed, which may be selected without any grain. Worn out lands do well when thus prepared, without any manure, for two or three years, when the process should be repeated, and so on for successive periods. We have seen land taken up and thus prepared, where not more than a fourth of a ton of hay had been mown on the acre, and by simply being well ploughed and sown down with herds grass, to produce two tons of first quality hay for the market. The second year the crop would be lighter, and the third still less, when the ground would be again ploughed and sown, but still with much better success than the first trial.

Farmers generally mow over too much ground where the grass is thin and of but little value. This is bad policy, for both time and labor is lost, and should no longer be continued. For frequent plowing and sowing down to grass, where the land has been suffered to remain barren for many years, will enrich the land, and give a crop of grass without any manure, or without first raising a crop of grain. It is far better that land should be thus kept to grass without the trial of any other crop, which will only absorb all the nourishment and render it unfit for the desired object.

The hay crop for New England is the principal yield for the market, and far exceeds any other in value. There is, in fact, little beside that can be produced on the farms generally that can be depended on for the market. To enrich the ground for a good crop of grass should be a prominent motive with every farmer, so that each successive crop should be grown on richer soil. The process is very simple and let every one try the experiment. The only outlay will be in purchase of the seed, and the yield of one acre thus prepared will purchase seed for eight or ten acres.

It is sad to witness so much misspent time and labor in farming. The owner of a small farm which has been considered as "worn out," will commence his round of duties. He has but little stock, and consequently he has very little manure. He will plough a few acres and sow and plant; his crops are light, and he receives but little remuneration for his toil the livelong summer. His grass lands are barren, and run over with shrub bushes, which only need draining and plowing to have yielded a good well-paying crop if he had but given it proper attention.

The pasture, too, can be improved and made to feed three times the stock by proper care and attention. Let such pieces as are covered with ferns and shrub bushes, be cleared and sown down to grass, cleared with the plow if nothing else will answer the purpose, and one acre can be thus prepared to yield more feed than three or even six, which is suffered to lie overgrown with vines and bushes. Grass is a natural growth, which with a little care can be doubled, and even increased three fold, as well in the pastures as in the field.—*Plowman.*

How to Utilize the Brine of Salted Meat.

The *Veterinarian* of August says that a Mr. Whitlow, of Glasgow, has just taken out a patent for a process for separating the nitre, salt, etc., from the brine of salt meat. A square vat made of iron, filled up with sheets of skim or parchment or paper, in such a way as to be water tight: the sides, ends and bottom being composed of this soft dialyizing material, expose a great surface to the action of the water contained in an outer vat in which the dialyzer is spread. The bladder arrangement is considered the best and cheapest and most easily managed. Brine filtered, to free it from particles of animal matter, etc., being introduced into the bladders, and these being suspended on poles placed across in vats of water, at the end of the third or fourth day it will be found that almost all the salt and nitre have been removed, and the liquid in the bladders is *pure juice* of flesh in a fresh and wholesome state.

This juice may be employed for making rich soups, or by evaporation and mixed with flour, made into meat biscuit, or packed in tins or jars for sail. It is highly nutritive and well-adapted in these war times for our hospitals, ship stores, or for the army in the field. It is also said that the salt and nitre can again be re-obtained and again used. It is stated that one gallon of brine yields one pound of solid extract, which just saves twenty pounds of lean meat to make so much extract.

In one city—Glasgow—alone, 60,000 gallons are thrown away annually. If it be true as estimated that one gallon is equal to seven pounds of meat in soup-producing power, then this is equal to a yearly waste of 187 tons of meat; and estimating the meat at 25 cents per pound, the the loss amounts to about $52,360. If Glasgow wasts so much, what are we to expect from New-York, Philadelphia and the other large flesh-eating marts? In eight Northern States there were slaughtered and cured 4,000,000 pigs in the season of last year, not to speak of the enormous amount of beef that is put up, and the consequent loss of so much valuable brine.—R. M'Clure, V. S. in *Germantown Telegraph.*

Tile Draining---Cost per Acre.

In England the cost of tile draining is from $25 to $50 an acre, and the average is calculated at $35, and it is thought to be the best expenditure that a farmer can make upon land. The same estimate cannot be made here, because the cost of labor is so much higher, particularly in the present state of inflated prices, but a calculation can be made from the following statement of the amount of ditching and the number of tiles required. It is from an English paper, and says:

"An acre of land drained at four yards apart requires 3,000 tiles of 12 to 15 inches in length; at six yards distance, the number required is nearly 2,000; and at eight yards distance an acre will require between 1,400 and 1,500 tiles. A cubic yard of stones of the size of road metal will fill to the depth of twelve inches above two rods or perches of drain in the width of 6 to 12 inches, which constitutes in point of carriage an advantage of nearly six to one in favor of tiles against stones, as a cart-load of the former will lay about 100 yards of drain, and, as carriage is the most laborious part of draining, it is a most important particular for consideration in undertaking a drainage of wet lands. The future saving of labor in working the land may be fairly estimated against the expense of carriage that is incurred by the first performance.

In an acre of land drained at four yards distance, there will be 200 yards of excavated cavities; at six yards apart the number of rods will be 150; and at eight yards distance there will be 100 rods in the drained acre. The average cost of digging drains two and a half feet deep, and two feet wide at the top, and six inches at bottom, by the rod of six or seven yards in length, is 5d. or 6d., as the soil may

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☞ A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us *the name of the office to which it has been previously sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

The War News of the Week.

In the absence of any intelligence from loyal sources of the progress of Gen. Sherman's grand advance through Georgia, we are compelled to depend upon rebel reports for our knowledge of events connected with the expedition. Thus far that every thing has gone on with uninterrupted success is abundantly attested by rebel accounts and the universal panic which the movement has produced, not only among the people of the South, but in the councils of the leaders at Richmond. The statements of the rebel press and officials, and the excitement they manifest, prove that dismay has taken possession of their hearts in view of this bold and novel enterprise, which they have no sufficient power to oppose. According to these statements, Sherman is moving eastwardly from Atlanta on two lines, that are substantially parallel, and that do not appear to be more than forty miles apart at any point. His left column commanded by Gen. Slocum, is moving upon Augusta, and his right, commanded by General Howard, upon Macon and Milledgeville, the latter city, the capital of the State, being already in his possession, and thence in a southerly course to Millen, a point due south from Augusta, and within four days' march of Savannah. If Savannah is Sherman's objective point, the two columns will unite at Millen; if not, they will still push forward on parallel roads to Branchville, S. C., distant only sixty miles from Charleston, and within easy communication with the coast, where he can renew his supplies and ensure the co-operation of the fleet for the capture of the latter place. All speculation is idle, however, in the absence of any positive knowledge of Sherman's intentions. We only know that what he has undertaken, if within the bounds of possibility, will be accomplished. The details of his advance, as they have transpired through rebel sources, will be found in our record of the war.

The movements of the rebel and federal armies in Tennessee seem to indicate that a decisive collision is not far distant. Hood at the last accounts had occupied Pulaski and Thomas had fallen back to Columbia, and on Thursday last some severe skirmishing took place between detachments of the opposing armies. There are rumors that fighting was going on between Hood and Thomas, on Friday, but no confirmation has yet been received of the fact. The reputation of Gen. Thomas and the knowledge of the complete adequacy of the forces which the Government have furnished him, are a sufficient guaranty that he is master of the situation.

Gen. Sheridan's cavalry have had another successful engagement with Early's army. On Monday, the 21st inst., three divisions of Union cavalry under Custar, Powell and Davis commenced a movement up the valley for the purpose of ascertaining the rebel position and strength. On Thursday the main army of the enemy, consisting of about 15,000 infantry and a division of cavalry, was found at Rood's Hill, a strong position. Fighting immediately commenced, and was continued for six hours, being a greater part of the time quite severe. Early made repeated attempts to flank Custar in all of which he failed. Some magnificent charges were made by our cavalry, but the rebels showed little spirit during the engagement. After gaining sufficient information of the enemy's strength, objects and position, our forces returned down the valley, easily repulsing every attempt to follow them by the enemy, having lost altogether only about sixty men in killed, wounded and missing. The results of the movement are regarded as entirely satisfactory.

The only item of importance in a military point of view from the James river is the statement that two divisions of Early's forces have arrived at Petersburg. No active operations have yet been commenced by Gen. Grant, but there can be no doubt that he is nearly ready for a decisive movement. Interesting accounts are given by correspondents of the celebration of Thanksgiving day by the soldiers. The desertions of rebel soldiers to our lines have largely increased lately. Those who come over say that immense numbers are all the time watching for opportunities to escape, and that few of them can be trusted on picket by their officers.

The exchange of prisoners at Savannah is still going on. Over twelve hundred of our released soldiers who have suffered all the privations and horrors of Southern prisons, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Thursday in the steamship Atlantic and Blackstone and were thence transferred to Annapolis. Many of them presented a deplorable appearance. Eighteen died on the passage and six hundred and fifty had to be sent to the hospital at Annapolis immediately on their arrival.

We have the gratifying intelligence reported from rebel sources that the career of the pirate Tallahassee has ended. She ran on a sand-bar as she was going up Cape Fear river to Wilmington and became a wreck. Her guns were saved but the rebel cruiser will probably prove a total loss.

A FAMILY OF TANNERS. The business of tanning in Maine is almost exclusively monopolized, or at least controlled, by the members of the family of Shaw, descendants of Braxley Shaw, who commenced the business in Cummington, Mass., more than fifty years ago. From an article in the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, of a recent date, it appears that the sons and sons-in-law of Mr. Shaw, eleven in number, all of whom are connected in business, tan more sole leather than any other family or company in the world. Besides the parent establishment in Cummington, Mass., they have tanneries in this State in Dexter, Burnham, Detroit, Plymouth, Alton, and one just going into operation in the town of Winn. They have also several tanneries in Canada. The entire amount of leather tanned by them in the year ending Oct. 1, 1864, was 2,590 tons, averaging 120 sides to the ton, making 310,800 sides of sole leather tanned in a single year. Nearly three-quarters of the above is buffalo leather. The capacity of the Winn tannery now starting is 700 tons, and the Waterloo tannery, nearly ready, will be 500 tons a year, or taken together, 144,000 sides of leather, which added to the above, would make 454,800 sides of sole leather. An idea, in dollars and cents, of the business transacted by these gentlemen at their tanneries during the past year can be given by the following figures: 310,800 sides of sole leather should average fifteen pounds to the side, which would be 4,662,000 pounds of leather. At thirty cents a pound we have a total of $1,308,600.

☞ Lt. Gov. Jacobs of Kentucky, and Paul R Shipman, one of the editors of the Louisville *Journal* have been arrested by Gen. Burbridge on a charge of treasonable practices. Gov. Jacobs has been sent to Fort Lafayette and Mr. Shipman banished to the more congenial society of his friends in Dixie across the lines.

The Terms of Peace.

The recent Presidential election has undoubtedly settled the question in favor of the continued prosecution of the war until the submission of the revolted States to the rightful authority of the government shall be accomplished. It is agreed on all hands that the people, by this sovereign expression of their will and purpose, have declared, whatever the sacrifice, whatever the cost, not only that the territorial unity of the national domain shall be preserved, but that the total abandonment of slavery wherever it exists, shall be the basis of any pacification which may be effected either by arms or negotiation. This temper and purpose of the people as exhibited in the election, and in their heroic submission from the beginning, to all the losses and burdens of the war, together with the successes of our arms on the land and sea, and the present encouraging aspects of the contest, all presaging the end of the rebellion at hand, bring forcibly to consideration what are to be the terms of peace, which will restore the country once more to harmony and prosperity.

At an entertainment recently given to General Butler in New York city, he made a lengthy and elaborate speech, in which, among other things, he took occasion to speak of the treatment which should or might be shown to the rebels, in case they gave evidence of a desire to return to the Union. Gen. Butler's official position gives more than ordinary importance to his words, but it is not of course understood that he has any authority to speak for the President, or that the suggestions contained in his speech necessarily foreshadow any definite plan of action which may be contemplated by the government. As the war must come to an end, and that before long, Gen. Butler gives his opinion as to the way it may now be ended, or, if that should fail, of the manner in which it should be most effectually prosecuted hereafter. He thinks the nation has now proved itself firm and strong enough to make a last offer of amnesty to the rebels, even including their leaders, inviting them to return to their allegiance, and "find exactly such laws as before, except so far as they are altered by the good judgment of the legislatures of the land." This expression is, perhaps, a little ambiguous. It cannot be supposed that he means the laws as they exist unaltered in the rebel States. He cannot mean that the rebels should be invited to come back with slavery as it was before the rebellion. He means, of course, to grant them pardon for their treason, on the condition of the abolition of slavery—which has been the sole cause and occasion of the rebellion. Any other basis of settlement would be to reverse the long avowed and consistently maintained policy of President Lincoln, and the plainly and emphatically declared will of the people.

By rebellion, rebels forfeit all right to life and property, and, although it is never expedient nor practicable to enforce the extreme penalty which the government might rightfully inflict, it is in accordance with the dictates of wise and just statesmanship that some measure of punishment should be meted to those who have so flagrantly attempted to break up the government and plunged the country into a costly and bloody war. The government and the people will act magnanimously towards the revolted States. They will say to them, "Come back to your allegiance to the Union. You shall be secured and protected in all your rights of property and person—precisely upon the footing of all other States. But the baleful institution for the sake of which so much evil has been wrought in the land, must no longer possess the power to distract and divide us. For your good and the good of all, we demand the destruction of slavery." This we believe will be substantially what the government, its hands strengthened by the recent expression of the popular will, is prepared to say to the rebel leaders and the people of the revolted States. If these terms are not accepted by them—as we fear they may not be—the alternative must be the prosecution of the war until the power of resistance is broken, and they become a subjugated people.

INCENDIARIES IN NEW YORK. An extensive scheme of incendiarism has been discovered in New York city. Fires were simultaneously set on Friday night in twelve of the principal hotels, business houses, and some vessels at the wharves. The Astor House, the St. Nicholas, Metropolitan and Lafarge were among the hotels fired. Fortunately the fires were discovered and extinguished without doing much damage. Inflammable materials were found in different portions of these buildings evidently intended for incendiary use. It has been ascertained that a regular organization existed for the prosecution of a formidable plan of incendiarism and robbery, composed probably of rebel emissaries. Thus far five of the principal parties have been arrested, and with them so much of the means that has been provided to carry on the work as had not yet been expended. The money was in gold, and was found in the safe of the treasurer of the organization who is now under arrest.

Gen. Dix on Saturday issued the following order:

NEW YORK, Nov. 26. A notorious attempt was made last night to set fire to the principal hotels and other places of public resort in this city. If this result had succeeded it would have resulted in a frightful sacrifice of property and life. The evidence of an extensive combination and other facts disclosed to-day show it to have been the work of rebel emmissaries and agents. All such persons engaged in secret acts of hostility here can only be regarded as spies subject by martial law to the penalty of death. If they are arrested they will be immediately brought before a court martial or military commission, and if convicted they will be executed without delay of a single day.

THE CAPTURES BY THE FLORIDA. It appears by a memorandum captured on board the privateer Florida at Bahia that she captured and burned from March 29th to Sept. 26th the following vessels: Ship Avon, of Boston, 1600 tons, cargo guano; schooner George Latimer of Baltimore, with over 1000 barrels of flour and other merchandise; brig W. C. Clark, of Boston, with 15,000 feet of lumber; bark Donora Stevens, of New York, with lumber; whaling bark Golconda, of New Bedford, with 1000 barrels sperm and 700 barrels whale oil; schooner Margaret G. Davis, of New York, in ballast; bark Greenland, of Brunswick, with 900 tons of government coal; bark Gen. Berry, of Thomaston, with hay and straw; bark Belinda, of Eastport, in ballast; schooner Howard of New York, with fruit; bark Mondamon, of Baltimore in ballast. The Florida also captured the Southern Rights, but her cargo being English she was bonded. The steamer Electric spark, with an assorted cargo, was sunk.

MASONIC. The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of Vernon Valley Lodge, No. 99, F. & A. M., Mt. Vernon, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 8th: T. J. Woods, W. M; M. R. Leighton, S. W.; J. H. Page, J. W.; John Williams, Treasurer; James F. Blunt, Secretary; Samuel Davis, S. D.; C. B. Williams, J. D.; N. Leighton, S. S.; Alonzo Brown, J. S.. Wm. Whittier, Tyler; J. Williams, G. Taggart, Joseph Blake, Committee of Finance; J. F. Blunt, C. B. Williams, D. H. Thing; Committee of Inquiry.

VEGETABLES FOR OUR SOLDIERS. The appeal made by Rev. Mr. Nason for the supply of the 2d Maine Cavalry with vegetables, has been nobly responded to. Mr. Nason sailed from New York on Thursday last on board a steamer chartered by the Government expressly for the purpose, with 1300 barrels and boxes of vegetables, and apples contributed in Maine for the use of the regiment.

THANKSGIVING IN AUGUSTA. The observance of the day appointed by both the State and National Executives for Thanksgiving and Prayer, seemed to be more general and heartfelt than we have known it in this city for many years. All places of business were closed and religious services were held in the Congregational, Unitarian, and Freewill Baptist churches, the other congregations of the city uniting with these in the worship appropriate to the day. Contributions were also taken in aid of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. The people responding liberally to the appeals which were made to sustain these patriotic and benevolent organizations in their noble work for the soldiers.

By the exertions of some of our public-spirited citizens, aided by contributions from abroad, the soldiers at the Cony U. S. Hospital and Camp Coburn, were provided with the materials for a sumptuous Thanksgiving dinner, which were prepared and partaken by them with evident gusto and gratitude. Two hundred and fourteen turkeys, chickens, &c., were furnished for their repast, together with pies, puddings, and the other accompaniments indispensable to the proper observance of this time-honored festival. The evening of the day was enjoyed at the Hospital with dancing, music, and other social entertainments, a number of young lady acquaintances being present to add to the pleasure of the occasion.

So far as we had the opportunity to observe, the day was spent by all classes of our citizens in a pleasant and rational manner, and with a proper recognition of the value of the blessings which it was instituted to illustrate and commemorate.

A SOLDIER'S HOME. The idea has recently been suggested to us by a friend, who has given much personal attention to the care and comfort of our soldiers in the field, of the establishment in this city of an institution similar in character to those which are now in successful operation in other cities—a Soldiers' Home. The necessity for such an institution becomes every day more and more apparent. A large number of furloughed and discharged soldiers are constantly arriving here, many of whom are but slenderly provided with the means to defray the necessary cost of board, but are compelled to submit to exorbitant exactions at the boarding and lodging places to which they have access, and where they are literally "taken in." The remnants of the 11th Maine and the 1st Maine cavalry, who, having completed their three years' service, came home several weeks since, and have been obliged to dance attendance at headquarters for the purpose of being paid off and mustered out, have been fleeced, many of them entirely of the amount due them from Government, by being left to the tender mercies of the sharpers and shavers who are on the watch for their victims. The way to remedy this evil is to resort to the same method adopted in other cities. It has been found to work successfully wherever it has been tried. A movement should be organized at once by patriotic and benevolent citizens throughout the State, and our State authorities should co-operate with them in putting it in operation. We understand that the subject will be presented to the consideration of the Ladies' Aid Society of this city on Wednesday afternoon next, and it is hoped and believed that something will be done by them to put the ball in motion.

THANKSGIVING FOR THE SOLDIERS. The evening *Post* of Wednesday last states that the committee appointed to provide our Soldiers and Sailors with a Thanksgiving dinner, had sent by the steamer Kensington thirty thousand pounds (fifteen tons) of uncooked poultry to the fleet under Admiral Porter. It has also forwarded six thousand turkeys to Gen. Sheridan's army. Sunday the propellor Chas. C. Leary was despatched with the bulk of three thousand barrels, containing about one hundred and fifty thousand pounds (seventy-five tons) of cooked poultry, and several hundred barrels of apples, onions, canned fruit, pickles, cranberries, mince pies, doughnuts, cakes, cookies, snaps, butter, sausages, chicken pies, dried fruits, and many other delicacies—all for the armies of the Potomac and the James. Tuesday afternoon the steamer James T. Brady sailed with the remainder of the supplies designed for the soldiers of those armies.

☞ The arrangement made with our government by the confederate authorities for supplying rebel prisoners with clothing, &c.. is that one thousand bales of cotton are to be shipped at once from Mobile to New York, the proceeds of their sale to be appropriated to the supply of confederate prisoners with comforts and necessaries—the sale of the cotton and the purchase of supplies to be made by Maj. Gen. Trimble, now a prisoner in Fort Warren, or as his alternate, Brig. Gen. Wm. R. Beale, also a prisoner, who shall be paroled and allowed every facility to make an advanthgeous sale and outlay; the distribution to be made by a commission of confederate officers who are prisoners, and who will be paroled for the purpose; the transportation to be afforded by the United States Government free from the places of purchase ts the place of distribution.

CORRECTION OF THE ENROLMENT. Capt. Davis, Provost Marshal of the 3d District, has issued a circular notifying all persons who claim exemption from military service from any legal cause, to appear before the Board of Enrolment and present their claims with a view to having their names stricken from the enrolment lists. It is for the interest of the several towns of the district, that this matter should be attended to in season, and we call the attention of the authorities and others to the Provost Marshal's notice published in our advertising columns.

☞ The Mansion House in this city was opened to company on Monday of the present week. The administration of Messrs. Thayer & Scruton has commenced under the most flatering auspices. The house has been enlarged, renovated and refurnished at a lavish expense, the stables rebuilt, and all the surroundings improved, so that it will hereafter take rank as a first class hotel. The improvements thus made and the popularity and enterprise of the new proprietors will ensure them the success which they well deserve.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS. The Guard-house on the west side of the State Prison at Thomaston was attacked by the convicts at closing time on Saturday evening last. They succeeded in tearing down a flight of steps and ascended the wall over which four of them made their escape. One was found in a lime kiln, three swam the river, one of whom was drowned. The other two escaped to the woods and one was subsequently captured. The other, Capt. Collins, the Calais, Bank raider managed to get off.

☞ That Comical Brown gave one of his characteristic entertainments at Meonian Hall on Thanksgiving evening. The immense crowd in attendance and the evident satisfaction and enjoyment of the audience, we suppose was only a repetition of the reception he meets wherever he goes. Brown is an established New England favorite, and is always sure of a welcome everywhere.

☞ Maj. J. W. T. Gardiner, Assistant Provost Marshal General for Maine, with his Military Headquarters in this city, has been relieved from duty by the appointment of Maj. Littler, U. S. A., recently Assistant Provost Marshal at Washington. Major L. is a loyal Virginian, and was incapacitated from active service by losing an arm at the battle of Shiloh.

☞ Hon. John H. Goodenow of Alfred, has been appointed Consul General at Constantinople to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. C. W. Goddard.

DESTITUTE SOUTHERN REFUGEES. We have been exceedingly moved by the harrowing account given in a recent circular issued by the American Union Commission, appealing for aid in behalf of the destitute and suffering refugees of the South, driven from their homes by the pitiless exactions and proscription of the rebel government and its officials. We make the following extract from the circular, to show the terrible condition to which this portion of the loyal people of the South have been reduced:

"Large tracts of our country have been desolated by the march of vast armies to and fro; the population, first exhausted by military exactions, have been plundered and stripped by guerillas; at length, abandoning their famine-smitten homes, they crowd within our lines. They sink under want, exposure, and disease. One hundred per day of the most destitute and wretched sufferers through the whole of the past summer, at Nashville; forty per day at Memphis; and similar numbers at Cairo, Vicksburgh, and many other places, both in the interior and on the sea coast. The forced depopulation of Atlanta, and the recent devastation of the Shenandoah valley, have made a frightful increase of this misery and thrown fresh thousands of houseless and naked creatures upon Pennsylvania and Kentucky for relief. An ordinary famine scarcely involves such suffering. The famine stricken have homes. It is impossible to depict this misery of the homeless."

In reference to the measures to be adopted for the relief of these sufferers, the circular says:

"What can be done? Only the briefest time remains in which to provide succor before the winter. We appeal to all who have hearts to feel for human misery—than which none greater exists on the face of the earth. *We plead for a contribution from every Christian Church in our land.* We entreat evey pastor to give us his influence and aid to this end. We appeal to the ladies of every congregation to send us a barrel or two of clothing, especially for women and children; to the large-hearted men of our land to furnish us money. No want, no suffering, exists in our land this day which pleads with equal urgency for prompt and generous relief.

The Union Commission has the approval of the President, and the sanction of the War Department, and can command Government facilities for transportation. Whatever is contributed will be at once transmitted. Our generosity will save the lives of our friends, and abate the rancor of our enemies.

Contributions in money may be sent to A. V. Stout, Esq., President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, No. 271 Broadway; clothing and supplies may be marked "For Refugees," and sent to No. 14 Bible House; letters may be addressed to Prof. B. N. Martin, Corresponding Secretary of the Union Commission, 236 W. Fourth street, N. Y."

We are glad to learn that a movement is being inaugurated in this city, headed by some of our most worthy and benevolent citizens, to obtain contributions in money and clothing for the objected indicated above. We trust a prompt and generous response will be made by the people every where to the call for help.

FREEDOM IN MARYLAND. The contrast between Maryland as she was before the adoption of her free constitution, and as she now is, is strikingly illustrated by the fact that Frederick Douglass, once a fugitive slave from that State, can now stand a free man before an audience of Marylanders and address them as equals—not only intellectually and morally, for that he could do while a slave—but socially and politically, which he could never have done, if the South had not precipitated the rebellion. He spoke in Baltimore a few evenings since. Before leaving his home in Rochester, N. York., he delivered a public address in which he said,

"What a wonderful change a few short years have wrought! I left Maryland a slave. I return to find her clothed in her new garments of Liberty and Justice, a free State! My life has had two crises—the day on which I left Maryland, and the day on which I return. I expect to have a good old-fashioned visit, for I have not been there for a long time. I may meet my old master there, whom I have not seen for many years. I heard he was living only a short time ago! He was a very good man, with a high sense of honor, and I have no malice to overcome in gaing back among those former slaveholders, for I used to think we were all parts of one great social system, only we were at the bottom and they at the top! If the shackles were around our ankles, they were also on their necks. The Common Council and city authorities have promised to be present at the next meeting in Baltimore. I shall be glad to see them. I shall return to them with freedom in my hand, and point to her free Constitution, and as the olive branch was a sign that the waters of the flood were retiring, so will the freedmen which I shall find there be a sign that the billows of slavery are rolling back to leave the land blooming again in the purer air of Liberty and Justice."

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. Rev. Wm. Nason, Chaplain of the 2d Maine Cavalry, acknowledges the following sums of money contributed towards purchasing onions for the regiment. The list embraces a full account of all moneys received. A public acknowledgement of the vegetable and other supplies which have been contributed in kind will be made at a future time:

From Augusta:—J. L. Cutler, Esq., $10; Hon. S. Caldwell, Mayor, $10; Edward Fenno, Esq., $5; S. S. Brooks, $5; L. D Emerson, $1; Kilburn, Barton & Co., $5; M. Hamlen, $3; James W. North, Esq., $7; E. A. Nason, $5; M. E. Church, $26.30. From Skowhegan:—Hon. Abner Coburn, $10; Citizens of Skowhegan, per hand of Rev. W. H. Hadley, $120,50. From Bangor:—J. E. Godfrey, Esq., $3; 1st M. E. Church, $46; Hon. Samuel W. Dale, Mayor, $5; Wheeler & Clark, $5; Rev. Geo. W. Field, $2; Christian Commission, per hand of Mrs. George Pickering, $50; A Friend, 50 cts. From Bath:—Chas. Davenport, Esq., $5; Capt. Rowland Fisher, $5; Capt. George T. Patten, $10; A Friend, $1; George Moulton, $2; Zina H. Trufant, $2; Zina Hyde, Jr., $5. George S. Peters, Saco, $1; Seth C. Caldwell, New Bedford, Mass., $5; A Soldier's mother, Kennebunk, $2; Hon. N. W. Farwell, Lewiston, $10; J. M. Pierce, & Co., Greenfield, $10; A Father for Martin L. Lochlin, Co. F., $2; Citizens of Wilton, $32,25; Two Soldier's children, of Wilton, 35 cts; Citizens of Farmington, $30; Hon. N. A. Farwell, Rockland, $5; Soldier's Aid Society, Athens, $10; Mary S. Prince, $2; Mrs. Lizzie M. Bailey, East Bradford, $5; Citizens of Winthrop, per hand of Rev. W. H. Hadley, $35; Miss E. A. P. by Mr. Hadley, $3; Charles C. Burnham, Pawtucket, R. I., $5; Mrs. C. C. Burnham, $2; Miss Jane M .Nason, Pawtucket, R. I., $3; 1st Parish Kennebunk, $40; 2nd Parish, Kennebunk, $35; Mrs. Capt. Tobias Lord, Kennebunk, $10; John Pierce, Embden, $2; from Mr. Hadley—W. H Dustin, Dexter, from Mr. Hadley, $25; H. A. Butler. Esq., N. Berwick, $2; C. M. Morse, Esq., Me. Central R. R., Waterville, $5; From Houlton, for Sergt. F. W. Pearce, Co. A, by hand of Mr. Hadley, $5. Total, $637,90.

VOTE OF MAINE SOLDIERS. The following additional returns of the votes of Maine soldiers for President, are reported:

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Maine Agency, (Wash.)	93	7
Campbell Hospital,	23	7
Lincoln Hospital,	16	8
Camp Distribution,	106	25
Alexandria,	24	7
Camp Stoneman,	18	8
Tenth Corps Hospital,	54	0
Ninth Maine,	294	54
Eighth Maine,	169	13
New Orleans,	52	1
Cavalry Corps Hospital,	65	2
Second, " "	78	3
Ninth " "	33	7
Dismounted Cavalry Camp,	57	8
Second Cavalry at Barrancas,	273	5
	1355	155
Reported last week,	2435	444
	3790	599

PORTLAND AND KENNEBEC RAILROAD. A correspondent of the Boston Daily *Advertiser* thus sums up the progress making in the improvement of this road by its energetic and enterprising managers:

"During the past season the Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company has made great improvement in every department of its road. Every bridge, except the covered ones between Augusta and Skowhegan, has been rebuilt, every wooden culvert replaced by stone, and six hundred tons of new rails laid. Three engines and seventy-five cars have been added to the rolling stock, the machine shop entirely renovated, and a large car-factory built, and a commodious and elegant depot is in process of construction at Portland."

☞ The following are the distances from Atlanta to the several points which have been mentioned as likely to be visited by Gen. Sherman: Atlanta to Macon, 103 miles; Macon to Savannah, 190 miles; Atlanta to Augusta, 171 miles; Augusta to Savannah, 182 miles; Augusta to Charleston, S. C., 137 miles; Atlanta to Lynchburg, Va., 580 miles.

Editor's Table.

THE AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA and Register of Important Events, of the year 1863. Embracing Political, Civil, Military and Social Affairs; Public Documents, Biography, Statistics, Commerce, Finance, Literature, Science, Agriculture, and Mechanical Industry. Volume III. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The former volumes of this work have established its claim to be regarded as the most complete and comprehensive annual record of events, which has ever been issued from the press. The one before us, embraces in nearly 900 pages of large octavo, every event of public interest occurring in this country and Europe during the year 1863. Among the numerous topics treated relating to our own Government, are those of emancipation, confiscation, the relations of the insurrectionary States to the Union, personal liberty, martial law, the liability of Great Britain for damages done by the Alabama, the reconstruction of the map of Europe and the reorganization of Germany. A detailed statement of the vast military and naval operations for the year is also given, illustrated with maps and plans obtained from official sources; the debates and doings of the Federal and Confederate Congresses; the financial measures of the Government; developments in physical science; the progress of literature; mechanical inventions and improvements; the stupendous enterprises of the Government connected with the war; the statistics of the several religious denominations; and biographical sketches of eminent persons deceased during the year. The contents are arranged in alphabetical order and accompanied by a complete index. The book is elegantly printed and bound uniform with former volumes of the work, and similar in style with the "New American Cyclopædia," by the same publishers. The work is published exclusively by subscription, differing in price according to the style of binding, as follows: in cloth, $5; in sheep, $6; in half morocco, $6.50; in half Russia, $7.50; in full morocco or Russia, $9. Dinsmoor & Co., 33 School street, Boston, are the sole agents for New England, to whom all orders should be addressed.

A BUNDLE OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS. The holidays are approaching and the little folks will expect presents of ome some sort. Nothing can be more suitable, or give them purer satisfaction than good books. It will create in their minds a desire for information, and will teach them to love one of the most rational means of enjoyment A little bundle of books for youthful readers has been laid upon our table by Messrs Crosby & Ainsworth of Boston, through Edward Fenno of this city, at whose store they can be obtained, which are very suitable for presents of this kind. It comprises the following works:

LIFE IN THE WOODS: A Boy's Narrative of the Adventures of a Settler's Family in Canada. Illustrated, 408 pp.

THE ADVENTURES OF ROB ROY. Illustrated, 387 pp.

ROMANTIC BELINDA. A Book for Girls. By Mrs. Tuthill. Illustrated, 250 pp.

We will say no more than that these books are all interesting and appropriate, and we hope their bright pages and fine pictures will gladden the hearts of hosts of our young friends upon the approaching holidays.

THE LADY'S FRIEND for December, closes the volume, and presents its readers with two fine steel plates, besides other engravings and choice reading. This work has been published but a year, yet it has attained a large circulation and from its merits deserves to be well supported. Terms $2.50 or $2.00 in clubs of eight with an extra number to getter up of club. Deacon & Peterson, Philadelphia.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for 1865 will be enlarged, and made still more worthy of the patronage it is receiving. To maintain the high place it has reached in public favor, the publishers and editors will spare neither expense nor labor. It is, *par excellence*, the people's magazine, and should find a place in every home. Terms $2.50 a year; three copies, $6; five copies, and one to the getter-up of the club, $10; nine copies, and one to the getter-up of club, $15. Address T. S. Arthur, & Co.' Philadelphia.

THE LADY'S BOOK for December, closing the volume, is indeed a rich number—a "Christmas number," as the publisher calls it. It is embellished with two steel engravings and numerous wood cuts, besides fashions, music &c. The literary matter is choice. Now is the time to subscribe for the new year. Terms, $3.00 per annum, furnished in clubs at $2.50. Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE. We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine, for December. It is a splendid number; with a superb title-page for 1865. Notwithstanding the enormously increased price of paper, and the rise in all printing materials, "Peterson" will still be furnished at two dollars a year. Its stories and novelettes are by the best writers, and its fashions are always the latest and prettiest. Its terms to clubs are unprecedentedly liberal, viz: eight copies for $12.00, or fourteen copies for $20.00. Address, Charles B. Peterson, publisher.

THE LADIES' REPOSITORY, devoted to Literature and Religion. This excellent magazine should have a much wider circulation among the ladies in this State than we fear it receives. Neat in typographical appearance, pure and elevating in contents, and embellished with fine steel engraving—the November number contains two—it commends itself to all who desire a work of real merit and solidity. Terms $2.50 per annum. Poe & Hitchcock, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW. Contents of October issue of Leonard Scott & Co's American re-print, 38 Walker street New York:—Modern Jurisprudence in England; Mountaineering in England; Strauss' Life of Jesus; The Patent Laws; Dr. Newman's Apologia; Herring and the Herring Fisheries; Mr. Tennyson's new Poems; Modern Novelists—Chas. Elckens; Laws of Marriage & Divorce; Contemporary Literature. Terms $3.00 per annum.

GALLANTRY OF A MAINE NAVAL OFFICER. Commander Macomb in his official report of the capture ot Plymouth, pays a high tribute to the bravery and skill of Acting Master Josselyn, of Camden in that State. Says the report:

"I wish particularly to bring before the Department, the conduct of Acting Master Francis Josselyn, of the Commodore Hull, who worked his ship and battery to the admiration of all who saw him, and also Acting Master G. W. Barrett, of the Whitehead, whom I sent on board the Commodore Hull to pilot us through the obstructions, on account of his knowledge of the river, and who acquitted himself in his usual fine style. These two deserve particular notice, from the fact that the Commodore Hull was the leading ship, and at her the first and heaviest fire of the enemy was directed."

☞ The St. Croix *Herald* says of the men lately arrested in Wesley for the murder of officer Edwards, the elder Day was discharged on examination, and two were committed for trial and placed in the jail at Machias. The other was drafted while in custody and sent to Belfast.

☞ Lieut. Marshal McKusick, of the 6th Me. Battery, has been honorably discharged the service of the United States, by reason of disability arising from wounds received on the 3d of June at Cold Harbor, Va.

☞ The statement of Gen. Canby's death, reported at St. Louis, proves untrue. By a recent arrival from New Orleans we learn that he has sufficiently recovered from his wounds to resume active duty.

☞ The Palmetto *Herald* at Port Royal publishes a letter from a soldier who escaped from the rebel prison at Andersonville. He gives the most terrible account of the sufferings of himself and his fellow prisoners, and states that in August there were three thousand deaths, a great part from starvation.

GEN. SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN. The following are the orders issued by Gen. Sherman to his corps commanders for the government of the army on its march through Georgia. It will be seen that all license on the part of the soldiers to plunder or outrage the inhabitants is strictly forbidden, and that their property will be unmolested except what is necessary for the subsistence of the army, or where it is used for hostile purposes:

HEADQUARTERS Military Division of the Mississippi, in the Field.
Kingston, Ga., Nov. 9, 1864.

I. For the purpose of military operations this army is divided into two wings, viz.: The right wing, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard commanding, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps: the left wing, Major Gen. H. W. Slocum commanding, the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps.

II. The habitual order of march will be whenever practicable, by four roads, as nearly parallel as possible, and converging at points hereafter to be indicated in orders. The cavalry, Brig. General Kilpatrick commanding, will receive special orders from the Commander-in-Chief.

III. There will be no general trains of supplies, but each corps will have its ammunition and provision train, distributed habitually as follows:—Behind each Regiment should follow one wagon and one ambulance, behind each brigade should follow a due proportion of ammunition wagons, provision wagons and ambulances. In case of danger each army corps should change this order of march by having his advance and rear brigade unincumbered by wheels. The separate columns will start habitually at 7 A. M., and make about fifteen miles per day, unless otherwise fixed in orders.

IV. The ar my will forage literally on the country during the march. To this end each brigade commander will organize a good and sufficient foraging party, under the command of one or more discreet officers, who will gather near the route travelled, corn or forage of any kind, meat of any kind, vegetables, corn meal, or whatever is needed by the command; aiming at all times to keep in the wagon trains at least ten day's provisions for the command and three day's forage. Soldiers must not enter the dwellings of the inhabitants or commit any trespass; during the halt or a camp they may be permitted to gather turnips, potatoes and other vegetables, and drive in the stock in front of their camps. To regular foraging parties must be entrusted the gathering of provisions and forage at any distance from the road travelled.

V. To army corps commanders is entrusted the power to destroy mills, houses, cotton gins, &c, and for them this general principle is laid down: In districts and neighborhoods where the army is unmolested, no destruction of such property should be permitted; but should guerrillas or bushwhackers molest our march, or should the inhabitants burn bridges, obstruct roads, or otherwise manifest local hostility, then army corps commanders should order and enforce a devastation more or less relentless, according to the measure of such hostility.

VI. As for horses, mules, wagons &c., belonging to the inhabitants, the cavalry and artillery may appropriate freely and without limit—discriminating, however, between the rich, who are usually hostile, and the poor or industrious, usually neutral or friendly. Foraging parties may also take mules or horses to replace the jaded animals of their trains, or to serve as back mules for the regiments, or brigades. In all foraging of whatever kind, the parties engaged will refrain from abusive or threatening language and may, when the officer in command thinks proper, give written certificates of the facts., but on receipts; and they will endeavor to leave with each family a reasonable portion for their maintenance.

VII. Negroes who are able bodied and can be of service to the several columns, may be taken along; but each army commander will bear in mind that the question of supplies is a very important one, and that his first duty is to see to those who bear arms.

VIII. The organization at once of a good pioneer battalion for each corps, composed, if possible, of negroes, should be attended to. This battalion should follow the advance guard, should repair roads and double them if possible, so that the columns will not be delayed after reaching bad places. Also, army commanders should study the habit of giving the artillery and wagons the road, and marching their troops on one side; and also instruct their troops to assist wagons at steep hills or bad crossings of streams.

IX. Captain O. M. Poe, Chief Engineer, will assign to each wing of the army a pontoon train, fully equipped and organized, and the commanders thereof will see to its properly being protected at all times. By order of

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, Aid-de-Camp.

WHAT GEN. GRANT THINKS OF THE WAR. About a week since Gen. Grant visited New York on private business, remaining only a day or two, and then returning to the front. No public announcement was made of his arrival and consequently the people generally were ignorant of his visit until after his departure. The New York *Times* of Tuesday says:

"To those whom he honored by receiving them at his rooms, his manner was cheerful, his conversation hopeful, and his views of the situation most assuring. No one can hear him talk without being profoundly impressed with the force of character, combining immense power with the most unassuming modesty. His presence fascinates, his eye magnetizes you, and you cannot look into his face, listen to his few calm, quiet words, and go away doubting that Grant is master of the situation and knows it. To a gentleman of this city he said, on Sunday afternoon: '*The Southern Confederacy is a mere shell. I know it. I am sure of it.* It is a hollow shell, and Sherman will prove it to you.' The calm, modest consciousness of power with which this was said, more than the words themselves, conveyed to his visitor an unqualified conviction of the truth of the General's remarks. In answer to a question whether, in his opinion, ninety days would bring the end, he said, with a grim smile: 'I am not a ninety days man, but we shall see what will happen in six months.' The significance of these words from the Commander-in-Chief of our armies, with the sense of his knowledge of and power over the whole subject, which his manner imports, cannot be underrated. Gen. Grant knows and believes what he says, and he is not accustomed to express his views without due consideration. From the movement of Gen. Sherman it is evident he expects great results, and in the success of his operations he has the most perfect confidence. Although few had the pleasure of seeing him, yet he so impressed those few with his hopefulness that they cannot help reiterating the cry of the Veteran Union Club

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

From the Shenandoah---Cavalry Reconnoissance of the Rebel Position---Early still in the Valley.

NEW YORK, 25th. The Herald's despatch says:

On Monday last three divisions of cavalry under Custar, Powell and Devin, sat out to ascertain the rebel position and strength.

No resistance of importance was met until Tuesday, when the main army of rebels, about 15,000 infantry and a division of cavalry, was found at Rood's Hill, a position almost as strong as Fisher's Hill.

Fighting immediately ensued and lasted six hours, during the greater part of the time very severe.

Early made repeated attempts to flank Custar and Powell, but was foiled every time. Some magnificent charges were made by the Union cavalry. The rebels showed but little spirit in the engagement.

After gaining sufficient information of Early's strength, our forces commenced to retire. Feeble attempts to follow and annoy them were made by he rebels.

Our loss altogether was only 60.

Price's Retreat from Missouri---He acknowledges his Expedition a Disastrous Failure---Hood's Movements.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24. Advices from Fayetteville, Ark., says:

Col. Brooks with 2500 rebels attacked that place Oct., 18th,, but were repulsed with considerable loss. From that time to the 3d inst., the town was pretty thoroughly invested, when Fagan with about 6000 of Price's retreating army came up and bombarded the place five hours with two pieces of artillery, but were held at bay until the next day, when Generals Curtis and Blunt arrived, and the rebels skedaddled. The rebels lost nearly 1000 killed and wounded. Our loss one one man killed.

A missionary, who travelled some forty miles with Price in Arkansas, reports that Price told him he lost lost over 10,000 men in killed, wounded and deserters, and that his expedition into Missouri had been most disastrous.

Deserters and scouts report Hood's army 35,000 strong, with 37 pieces of artillery. He intended to operate in Middle and East Tennessee and Kentucky. He was marching on Pulaski, Tenn., and he expected ultimately to seize Cumberland Gap. His men are greatly in need of clothing, supplies of which they hope to obtain by plundering towns through which they pass.

Large numbers of deserters come into our lines daily, many bringing horses and equipments.

Apprehended Invasion of Kentucky---Our Forces prepared to Meet it.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 23. After Gen. Gillen's recent defeat, Breckinridge advanced to Strawberry Plains and Blair's cross road, threatening Knoxville and Cumberland Gap. On the 21st Breckinridge advanced to Powell bridge, six miles from Cumberland Gap, and there was heavy skirmishing all day.

Gen. Burbridge has moved out from Lexington with a strong force to protect the Kentucky border from anticipated invasion from Breckinridge.

News from Rebel Sources---Gen. Sherman's Movements---He is Laying Waste the Country as he Advances---Great Panic among the People of Georgia---Proclamation of Beauregard.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24. The Macon *Telegraph* says:

We have reliable information to the effect that the Yankees are advancing in two columns, one on the McDonoghue road and the other via Jonesboro'. Our forces are at Griffin. More than this we deem it imprudent to state at present.

A gentleman who left Forsyth on Thursday 18th, informs us that a courier arrived there an hour before he left, and reported that there were some Yankee cavalry 8 miles north of the town. All the bridges on the road from Forsyth to Indian's Spring, were burned by our forces.

The *Intelligencer* publishes the following:

The latest reliable information from the front in Georgia, says Gen. Wheeler fought the enemy, who are advancing with a force estimated at 25,000 or 30,000 in two columns ten miles above Griffin, until late in the evening, when he fell back to Griffin, and was passing through the town on the night when our informant left.

It is probable that by this time Sherman occupies Griffin, and will rapidly demonstrate on Macon and Milledgeville.

We lean that Gov. Brown's residence and outbuildings were burned to the ground at Canton, Cherokee county, by the vandal foe, a few days ago. The officer in command only allowed the family, who were living on the premises, fifteen minutes to remove their furniture from the house, and a l that was not removed was burned. The same party burnt the Court House, academy, both hotels, jail, and about two-thirds of the best dwellings and business houses in Canton.

It is now evident that Sherman has inaugurated a winter campaign, and that Georgia is the field which he designs to desolate.

The Augusta *Sentinel* says:

We have this reliable news from up the river. A gentleman who arrived on Thursday noon from Stone Mountain, reports that the Yankee column moving down the Georgia Railroad, divided at Decatur—one half going down the Covington road, and the other the Rockbridge road. At Stone Mountain they burned all the unoccupied houses, (some two-thirds) of the town,) and were laying waste the country as they progressed. They march in a hollow square with their trains in the centre. They united at Baker's Mill, near Covington, and it is not known yet whether they will strike for Eatontown or Athens.

It is also reported that the Yankees burned Monticello and Hillsboro', which if true clearly indicates they design tapping the Central Railroad at Gordon.

The Macon (Ga.,) *Telegraph* of Friday, states that the city was considerably excited, owing to the report in regard to the enemy who are positively known to be marching on that place.

Gen. Cobb has issued an order calling out every man capable of bearing arms; and all who do not report he has ordered to be arrested.

The following is taken from the Savannah *Republican* of the 21st:

To the people of Georgia:

CORINTH, Nov. 18, via Selma 18. Arise for the defence of your native soil: rally round your patriotic Governor and gallant soldiers; obstruct and destroy all the roads in Sherman's front, flank and rear, and his army will soon starve in your midst. Be confident; be resolute; trust in an over-ruling Providence, and success will soon crown your efforts. I hasten to join you in the defense of your homes and firesides.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

To the people of Georgia;

RICHMOND, Nov. 19. We have had a special conference with President Davis and the Secretary of War, and are able to assure you that they have done, and are still doing, all that can be done to meet the emergency that presses upon you. Let every man fly to arms. Remove your negroes, horses, cattle and provisions from Sherman's army, and burn what you cannot carry. Burn all the bridges and block up the roads, in his route. Assail the invaders in front, flank and rear, by night and day. Let him have no rest.

(Signed)

Julian Hartridge, Mark Blanford, J. H. Reynolds, Gen. Ulester, John S. Shewmaker, Jas. M. Smith.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 21. A private dispatch received in this city this morning from Macon says: The enemy crossed the Ocmulgee in force yesterday, at Planter's Factory, eight miles east of Indian Spring. This would seem to strengthen the belief that Augusta is their object.

The Central Rail Road near Griswaldville was cut at 3 p. m. on the 20th. The telegraph is also destroyed. Communication between Savannah and Macon is destroyed. The wires between Gordon and Milledgeville is also cut.

Further News of Gen. Sherman's Progress---Milledgeville Occupied by our Forces---Sherman's Destination Believed to be Savannah.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27. According to late rebel papers, Sherman's demonstration toward Macon was a feint, as it was not attacked up to Wednesday last. When within a short distance of Macon, he turned southheast towards Milledgville. The town was captured on the Sunday previous by his cavalry, and the Capital and penitentiary burned. It is also said he made a demonstration on Augusta, within 20 miles of which his right was repulsed with severe loss.

This movement is also regarded as a feint, his real objective point, it is surmised, being Savannah. It is prophesied that he will move as direct as possible on that city, and the belief is expressed that the large Union fleet collected in the James is destined for Savannah, and will meet General Sherman there.

The Augusta *Chronicle* of the 18th inst., says:

"The Richmond *Examiner* thinks the ruthless conduct of the great national army will have a tendency to cement the Georgians in support of the rebel government.

The *Whig* says less hopefully:

"We cannot say that we feel an absolute conviction, although, indeed, our hopes are strong, that Sherman will failkin achieving his final object."

The Savannah *Daily News* of the 23d, has the following telegraphic news:

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 22. The Central train, from Davisboro, reports that Milledgeville and Gordon were captured yesterday. The State House, Governor's Mansion, and the Penitentiary were burned.

The enemy appear to have all gone in the direction of Milledgeville and Macon, but nothing certain is known.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of Monday evening says:

Passengers by the Georgia road train last evening reported that the Ocomee bridge, five miles above Gordon was burned at noon yesterday by a small party of the enemy's cavalry who retired after they burned the bridge to their camp on the north side of the river. The force of the enemy on the line of this road is estimated at 15,000 advancing slowly and cautiously.

Gov. Brown of Georgia has issued a proclamation making a levy en masse of all citizens between the ages of 16 and 55 to serve for 40 days.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26. The *World* has the following: Washington, 26—12:30 P. M. Your correspondent with the Army of the James forwards a Richmond paper of the 24th.

The *Whig* has the following on Sherman's movement: The War Department last night was without news from any quarter. It was rumored, however, yesterday, that the Yankees had occupied Milledgeville, Ga., and caused the legislature of that State to skedaddle. It was also stated that Sherman's movement on Macon was a feint and that his real design was on Augusta. We give these speculations for what they are worth.

Hood's Movements in Tennessee---Our Forces Concentraied in his Front.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 26. Hood's army numbering probably about 40,000 men, have been for several days past concentrating South of Columbia, Tenn.—Our forces in the meantime have evacuated Pulaski, Huntsville and Decatur, which places are now in the hands of the rebels.

Our forces are near and about Columbia in Hood's front. They are commanded by Gen. Thomas.

Oh the 24th inst., some skirmishing occurred, resulting in a loss to the Federals of 44 killed and wounded. Rebel loss estimated at 246. Among the killed was one rebel Colonel.

Large bodies of troops are being massed in Hood's front, and some heavy fighting may be expected in that direction in a few days.

Communication by telegraph to Columbia has been interrupted since yesterday.

Hood's demonstrations in Tennessee have thus far been fruitless retrograde movements, and it is confidently predicted by those who are well informed in army matters, that he will be made to retreat on this occasion.

Foreign News.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Moravian from Liverpool 10th, and Londonderry 11th, arrived at Portland on the 22d inst.

Great Britain.

The *Times* city article says advices from New York in regard to the mode in which the Washington Government have received the news of the capture of the Florida are awaited with great interest by the mercantile as well as the political world. One reason for the importance attributed to it consists in the inference that if the affair be palliated or condoned by the United States Government, it will henceforth entirely extinguish any power on the part of the United States to assail by privateers the commerce of any nation with which they may be at war, since the precedent will establish a claim to the right to pursue and destroy every such vessel, whatever may be the port in which she may seek shelter or supplies.

The *Times* says the act was most flagrantly lawless, and presumes that the American Government and citizens will hasten to repudiate it, and that the New York Chamber of Commerce will scruple to forfeit its character by rewarding or justifying the crime committed.

The *Morning Post* thinks the Federal Government will disown the act, but has some misgivings. It thinks the outrage cannot be permitted to pass unnoticed by other powers, and that all maratime nations should enter a protest against it.

The London *Herald* believes that events such as these will speedily force European nations to interfere in the American difficulty for their own security.

Japan.

The details of the naval operations against Japan are published. The expedition was entirely successful. Henceforward there is to be a free passage to the inland sea, and ships passing through the Straits of Simonasaki are to be treated in the most friendly manner. The forts which were to a great extent destroyed or rendered useless, are not to be repaired, nor are any guns to be mounted on them, and no new forts are to be built. The Prince of Negoto is to defray the expenses of the expedition and to pay a ransom on account of the town of Simosaki having been spared. The loss of the expedition was about ninety killed and wounded, of which sixty-five fell to the English.

The *Shipping Gazette* believes that the steamer to which Semmes and his men are transferred by the Laurel off Maderia, was the Sea King, of 1200 tons, which recently cleared from London for Bombay.

TWO DAYS LATER.

The steamer Asia from Liverpool 12th and Queenstown 13th, arrived at Halifax on the 25th inst.

Later advices from Madeira confirm the report that the steamer Laurel from Liverpool had transferred a screw to a large steamer, naned the Sea King, off Madeira. Thirty-six men, however refused to join the Sea King, and were sent back to Liverpool.

The English papers publish the official correspondence between the American Consul at Bahia and the President of the Province, in which the former protests against any privileges being extended to the Florida, and demands her detention for violation of the sovereignty of Brazil, and the latter replies that the Florida will be allowed such assistance as the law permits to a recognized belligerent, and that he has no authority to cause the detention of the vessel.

In his second letter the President protests against the outrage committed by the Wachusett, and the Consul's connivance therein, and breaks off official relations with the Consulate, and closes Brazilian Ports to the Wachusett.

Under this correspondence some of the English journals reiterate their denunciation of the seizure and the Morning Star says that although the Federal accounts have not yet been received, there can be no doubt that a very gross violation of neutrality has been committed and it hopes the U. S. Government will repudiate the transaction, and offer satisfaction to Brazil.

☞The Emperor of Brazil has appointed a "Board of Health" to investigate and decide what proprietary remedies should be admitted into the country and what excluded. After some months session they have reported condemning them all except Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s preparations. Three of those they recommended the Emperor to admit for the benefit of the public health, while they hold the fourth, Cherry Pectoral under advisement for further information respecting one of its ingredients—morphine, which, while so extensively employed and so highly esteemed as a remedy in this country, is scarcely known in that. Of all other medicines before them, the Imperial commission say, "no one of them merits any favor whatever, or protection from this Government, as they contain nothing new nor any specific virtues not fully known and used by our own physicians." The Imperial Government has accordingly prohibited them all from admission through the custom house, except the remedies of our distinguished countryman above mentioned—a discrimination by their learned men, very like that to which experience has led the American people.—*Boston Herald.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PRINCETON. We learn from the Calais *Herald* that on the morning of the 12th inst., fire was discovered in the gang saw mill belonging to Messers. Belmore & Young, the fifth and outer one on the dam at Princeton, and in less than two hours every mill and machine on the dam was in ruins, including four gangs, two large circulars, and one single saw mill besides one planing, two clap-board, four lath, three shingle, and one box shook machine, a double grist mill in which was $1500 worth of grain, six rail road cars, and a quantity of lumber at the mills. The whole loss is estimated at about $40,000, divided as follows: Belmore & Young, $5000, insured for $2000; Putnam Rolph, $2000, insured for $2000; Sam'l Darling, $12,000, without any insurance, his policy having expired a short time previous. C. Waite & Co, had an insurance of $2000 in gold, which will nearly if not quite cover their loss. The grist mill, owned by various parties, gives a loss of $2000—uninsured. The cars belonged to the L. I. R. R., and were worth $2000—no insurance. Copeland & Duren lost $1000 worth of corn, and P. Rolf $500 worth—uninsured.

SPEER'S WINE.—This article upon trial, we find quite palatable. It is recommended for weakly females and invalids generally.—*Portland Argus.*

Mr. M——has just received a large invoice of this wine four years old of which he is selling large quantities.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

TUESDAY, November 22, 1864.

[Corrected weekly by J. McArthur, J. Hedge & Co., C. H Mulliken & Co., and J. G. Adams.]

Flour,	$10 00 to 15 00	Clear Salt Pork,	$18.00 to 20.00
Corn Meal,	2.10 to 2.20	Mutton, ₩ lb,	8 to 10
Rye Meal,	2.25 to 2 50	Turkeys ₩ lb,	15 to 17
Wheat,	none	Chickens, ₩ lb,	15 to 18
Rye,	none	Geese, ₩ lb,	10 to 12½
Corn,	2 00 to 2 10	Clover Seed,	nominal
Barley,	1.25 to 1 50	Hordsgrass,	nominal
Beans,	2 25 to 2 75	Red Top,	nominal
Oats,	90 to 95	Hay, ₩ ton,	18.00 to 22 00
Potatoes,	50 to 60	Lime,	1 25 to 1 40
Dried Apples,	none	Fleece Wool,	80 to 85
Cooking Apples,	50 to 75	Pulled Wool,	80 to 90
Butter,	43 to 45	Sheep Skins	1.50 to 2 00
Cheese,	18 to 22	Hides,	8 to 8½
Eggs,	30 to 32	Calf Skins,	15 to 18
Lard,	23 to 25	Lamb Skins,	1 50 to 2.00
Veal,	8 to 10	Wood, hard,	8 50 to 10.50
Round Hog,	15.50 to 16 00	Wood, soft,	3.00 to 5.00

THE CATTLE MARKETS.
AT BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE.

WEDNESDAY, November 23, 1864.

At market:	*Cattle.*	*Sheep.*	*Hogs.*
Last week,	3401	6221	1879
This week,	2391	9292	2170

PRICES.

BEEVES—First qual. 11.50 @ 12.00 Per 100 lbs. on the total
Second do. 9.00 @ 10.00 } weight of hide, tallow,
Third do. 7.00 @ 7.50 } and dressed beef.
Extra $12.50 @ $13.50; premium, $14,00.

Working Oxen—Sales $90, to $200.

Milch Cows—$32 @ $90; extra, $70 @ 90; ordinary, $28 @ 45.

Veal Calves—$— @ $— per head.

Sheep—5 @ 7½ lb ₩ on live weight, sheared; lambs $0 00 @ $0 00 each.

Hides—9 @ 10c. *Calf Skins*—17c to 20c ₩ lb, or 0,00 @ 0,00. *Tallow*—10@11c.

Pelts, sheep—75c @ $1,25; Lambs' $1.00 @ $1,50.

Stores—Wholesale, — @ —c ₩ lb; retail, 13 @ 14c

Fat hogs 12½, live weight.

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

John Fall, 19; A. M. Rowell, 20.

REMARKS.—There is not so large a supply of cattle at market as there was last week, the quality is about the same, there being a good many small thin cattle. There is not so many stores, and but a very few working oxen in. Some few extra cattle have been sold as high as 16cts ₩ lb, but taking the quality into consideration drovers think that there is not much change in prices from our last quotations. Yesterday the Western cattle got in in good season, and there was a very fair trade, most of the Western were sold. To-day the trade is very fair, most of the cattle left being small and unsuitable for country trade. It being Thanksgiving week there is not so much doing in the Beef trade as usual.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—DROVES FROM MAINE.

S. A. Campbell, 102.

There were about 1500 sheep and but few from Maine, but owing to the large supply of Northern, prices were lower, say half a cent ₩ lb. for those that were not engaged. The quality of the Western was quite good.

PRICES. In lots $3,00, and 4,00; Extra and selections $5,50, 6,00, and 7,50 @ 8,00—or from 6 to 9c ₩ lb.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, NOV. 26, 1864.

APPLES. Green ₩ bbl (new crop) $4.2) @ 5 00, sliced, ₩ lb 4@ 15.

BUTTER. Country ₩ lb 48@50, Choice Table 50@55, Store 42@45.

BEANS. Marrow ₩ bush $2 75@3 00, Pea $2 87@3 00, Blue Pod $250 @2 75.

CHEESE. Vermont ₩ lb new 21@22c; New York 22@23.

GRAIN. Rye $2.20@2 25; oats 94 @ 1.00; South yellow corn, 2 00; barley 1 55@1 60; shorts, per ton $42@45; fine feed $45@50.

HAY. Hay ₩ net ton, pressed $ 12 @ $23.

HIDES & SKINS. Western, 20@22, Slaughter Hides, 9@10, Calf Skins, 25@30, Sheep Pelts, dry, 1.50@2 50.

PRODUCE. Beef, ₩ lb. 10@12c; Eggs, 32@35; Potatoes ₩ bbl., 5.12@2.25; Chickens, 18@20; Lamb, 10@11; Turkey, 18 @ 25; Geese, 14 @ 16; Veal, 11@12.—*Price Current.*

BOSTON MARKET.....Nov. 26.

Flour—The market is firm with good demand—sales have been at $9,50 @ $10,00 for Western superfine; $10,75@ $11,00 for common extras; $11,25@ $11,75 for medium do.; and $12,00 @ $14,25 for good and choice brands, including favorite St. Louis.

CORN—Western mixed, $2,05@2 10.

OATS—Northern and Canada, 93 @ 93c ₩ bushel.

RYE—1.85 ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales at $30 @ $32 per ton.

NEW YORK MARKET.....Nov. 28.

Flour—Superfine State $9,60 @10.15; Round Hoop Ohio, 11,20@ 12.00; Western 9,70@10,70; Southern 10,75@15,25; Canada 10.00@12.00.

Wheat—Chicago spring 2.23@2.25; amber Milwaukie 2,43; winter red western, 2.35@2.45; amber Michigan, 2,51.

Corn—Mixed Western 1.97@1,98½.

Oats—Canada 93½.

Special Notices.

AYER'S PILLS.

ARE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and deranges its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and derangement, until the constitution is overthrown. Take Ayer's Pills, and quickly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Cleansing by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely cured by the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms and Suppression, when taken in large doses.

They are Sugar Coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

For the speedy and certain Cure of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; indeed, for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries.

This remedy has rarely failed to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever, or Ills this great advantage over other Ague medicines, that it subdues the complaint without injury to the patient. It contains no quinine or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce quinism or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the west, try it and you will endorse these assertions.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co, Lowell, Mass., and sold by CHAS. F. POTTER, Augusta, Me.

SOLD AT WHOLESALE BY

W. F. PHILLIPS, Portland, S. A. HOWES & CO., Belfast, W. S. ALDEN & CO, Bangor, Me., eop2m47

CONSTITUTION WATER.

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., March 2, 1863.

DR. W. H. GREGG—

Dear Sir:—Having seen your advertisement of "Constitution Water" recommended for Inflammation of the Kidneys and Irritatron of the Bladder, having suffered for the past three years, and tried the skill of a number of physicians with only a temporary relief, I was induced to try your medicine. I procured one bottle of your agents at Hartford, Messrs. Lee, Sisson & Co., and when I had used half of it, to my surprise, I found a great change in my health. I have used two bottles of it, and am where I never expected to be in my life, well, and in good spirits. I cannot express my gratitude for it,—I feel that it is all and more than you recommend it to be. May the blessing of God ever attend you in your labors of love.

Yours truly,

LEONARD S. BIGELOW.

DR. W. H. GREGG—

Dear Sir:—I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Diseases of the *Prostrate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results—having suffered all that a man could suffer, and live, and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend every body suffering from any diseases of the kidneys, to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant 9th Ward Police.

New York, Dec. 30, 1861.

MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Agents,
46 Cliff Street, New York.

Sold by all Druggists. 3m44

Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchia affections oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.

The TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers, and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. To the soldier exposed to sudden changes in the weather, they will give prompt relief in Coughs and Colds, and can be carried in the pocket to be taken as occasion requires. Sold at 25 cents a box. 4t51

☞**Epileptic Fits can be Cured!** Dr. LOCKROW having become eminently successful in curing this terrible malady, invites all similarly afflicted to call or send for circulars of references and testimonials of numerous cases cured of from one to twenty-four years standing. He devotes his attention especially to diseases of the Celebro-Spinal Axis, or Nervous System and solicits an investigation of his claim to public confidence.

He may be consulted at his private residence, No. 141 West 424 Street, daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday. Address all letters to

DR. V. B. LOCKROW,
Care of P. O. Box 5116. 3m44 New York.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge.*

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE,
3m48* *New York City.*

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand is made from the **choicest** materials, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely **beneficial** in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 1y7

HALE'S
HONEY
OF
HOARHOUND AND TAR,
FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

This sovereign remedy is compounded from the favorite recipe of an illustrious Physician and Chemist, who for many years used it with the most complete success in his extensive private practice.

He has long been profoundly impressed with the wonderful virtue of the honey of the plant Hoarhound, in union with the CLEANSING and HEALING properties of tar extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea* or Balm of Gilead. For years he was baffled in his attempts to blend these great medicinal forces into such a union that the original power of each would be preserved, the disagreeable qualities of common tar removed, and the price of the compound be within the means of all. At last, after a long course of difficult chemical experiments, he found that by adding to these *five* other ingredients, each one valuable by itself, he not only obtained the desired results, but greatly increased the curative power of the compound. This having been thoroughly tested by practice, is now offered to the general public as a safe, pleasant and infallible remedy.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists.

CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent,
3m48 44 Cedar St., New York.

☞EVERY BODY IS AFTER THEM. We know of nothing more generally inquired for at the stores, or more universally purchased, than HOWE & STEVENS' FAMILY DYE COLORS. By common acknowledgement they are the very best dyes ever compounded. The colors are clear and strong, and stand as long as the fabric with which they are infused; they are ready for use in a few moments; they make a saving of 80 per cent; they will not injure in the slightest degree the most delicate material, and can be used in any household. The demand for them is such that the enterprising manufacturers find it difficult to answer the same. The dyes are put up in neat packages at 25 cents each. 1w51

Cure your own Horses and save the Farrier's Fee.

The following letter received from Dr. Deal, who is a Veterinary Surgeon of great skill:

I have given Perry Davis' Pain Killer in many cases of colic, cramp, and dysentery in horses, and never knew it to fail in a single instance. I look upon it as a certain remedy.

JOHN R. DEAL, BOWERSVILLE, O.

FOR COLDS, SPRAINS, SCRATCHES, ETC., THERE IS NO BETTER LINIMENT—TRY IT.

Sold by all medicine dealers. 2w50

Married.

In Augusta, Nov. 24th, by Rev. C. F. Penney, Alden Q. Gould to Lucy A. Aris, both of Topsham; Nov. 21st, by Rev. A. McKenzie, Frederick Brown to Mrs. Julia McDonald; Nov. 24th, by C. E. Hayward, Esq., Sargt. Isaiah H. Hukeins to Thankful S. Berry.

In North Vassalboro', Oct. 8th, by Rev. J. A. Varney, Samuel D. Sherman, of Waldoboro', to Sarah C. Doe, of China; Nov. 24, Otis Pollard to Katie Grant, both of Vassalboro'.

In New Portland, Nov. 13th, by S. J. Watson, Esq., Wentworth Noles to Mary Drummond.

In Solon, Nov. 17th, by Zenas F. Hathorn, Esq. Benjamin F. Williams to Lydia A. Hounsewell.

In Livermore, Nov. 17th, by Rev. D. M. Hanscomb, William L. Brown to Sarah J. Trask.

Died.

In Augusta, Nov. 15th, at the Kennebec Arsenal, Honora Sheahan, aged 18 years.

In Levant, Oct. 29th, Mary A., eldest daughter of Capt. A. H. and Susan Barns, aged 19 years, 3 months, 3 weeks.

In Mount Vernon, Nov. 15th, Isaac P., son of Elbridge G. and Hannah Wright, aged 18 years; Nov. 8th, Susie M., wife of A. P. Crane, aged 22 years, 9 months.

In Emory Hospital, Washington, D. C., Oct. 14th, of chronic diarrhœa, Albion Nutting, member of Co. A, 39th Mass. Regt.

THE MANSION HOUSE
REOPENED AND RENOVATED.
THAYER & SCRUTON, Proprietors.

This long established and favorite public house having been thoroughly reconstructed and greatly enlarged and improved during the past season, has been fitted up with new and elegant furniture throughout.

The House is now one of the largest, most commodious, most convenient, and best appointed public houses in the State; and it is the design of the proprietors that it shall be kept in a manner that shall enable it to rank as a "first class Hotel."

The Stable accommodations have been made ample and complete by the erection of new buildings and the repair of old ones.

The central location of this House, situated on State Street, in close proximity to the Court House, and nearly equi-distant from the State House and the business street of the city, render it a desirable stopping place alike permanent and transient customers.

Having spared no pains or expense in refurnishing the Mansion House, and promising that their table shall be inferior to no hotel in the State, the proprietors respectfully solicit, as they hope to merit, a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. M. THAYER, M. H. SCRUTON.
Augusta, Nov. 28, 1864. 51

CIRCULAR NO. 30.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
THIRD DISTRICT OF MAINE.
AUGUSTA, November 25th, 1864.

All persons enrolled who claim that they are not liable to draft on account of—

1st, Allonange;
2d, Non-residence;
3d, Over-age;
4th, Permanent Physical Disability of such a degree as to render them not proper subjects for enrolment under the law and regulations,
5th, Having served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged—may at any proper time appear before the Board of Enrollment and present their claims with a view of having their names stricken from the Enrollment lists

The enrollment lists of the district are open for examination at all suitable times, and any person may appear before the Board and have any name stricken from the lists, if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board that for any of the causes above specified the person named is not properly enrolled.

Persons who are cognizant of any other persons liable to military duty, whose names have been omitted by the proper enrolling officers, are requested to notify the Board in order that their names may be added to the lists.

All civil officers, clergymen and other prominent citizens, are invited to present evidence or appear at all times before the Board and point out errors in the lists, and give such information as may be in their possession, which will aid in the correction and revision of the same.

It is highly desirable to make the enrollment lists as perfect as possible, and all persons are earnestly requested to assist the Board in their labors. A. P. DAVIS,
2w51 Captain and Provost Marshal.

MONMOUTH MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The members of MONMOUTH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company will be held at the Town House in Monmouth, County of Kennebec, on *Wednesday the twenty-first day of December next*, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to transact the following business, to wit:

1st, To choose a Moderator to preside at said meeting.
2d, To choose a Board of Directors for the year ensuing.
3d, To see what alterations, if any, the Company will make in their By-Laws.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES G. BLOSSOM, SECRETARY.
Monmouth, Nov. 25, 1864. 3w51

COAL! COAL!!

250 TONS BEST QUALITY
White Ash,
Stove,
Grate, and
Furnace Coal,

Just received and for sale by

4w51 D. WALDRON, AGENT.

FARM FOR SALE

SITUATED in Hallowell, two miles west of the city. Said farm contains about 70 acres of land, and is suitably divided into Tillage, Mowing, Pasturage, Woodland, &c. The farm contains a large Orchard, a story and a half House and L with Woodshed adjoining, a good Barn and Stable, and two good wells of water, all in good repair. For further particulars inquire at the premises. WILLIAM STANTIAL.
Hallowell. Nov. 25, 1864. 3w51*

NOTICE.

THE members of NORTH FRANKLIN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY are hereby notified to meet at the Town House, in Phillips, on *Wednesday, the sixth day of December next*, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of hearing Reports of Committees on Crops. H. O. BUTTERFIELD, Sec'y.
Phillips, Nov. 19, 1864. 51

JERSEY BULL FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers a FULL BLOOD JERSEY BULL, 3 years old, for sale. JOSIAH SCRIBNER.
Mt. Vernon, Nov. 28, 1864. 3w51*

20 TONS GOOD HAY

FOR SALE at the Farm of BENJ. G. CUMMER, Wayne, Me.
W. S. MACOMBER, Winthrop.
P. O. Address, North Wayne.
Nov. 20, 1864. 3w51*

WHAT EVERY ONE SHOULD KNOW.

HOW TO PREVENT FEVERS.

ANY person sending me ONE DOLLAR shall be furnished with an infallible receipt for preventing Fevers. This is no catch-penny game, but is a veritable truth which can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of all. The reason for not giving this method to public without cost, is that few would notice it, and fewer put it in practice. What costs nothing is not prized. The application is safe at all times, very pleasant and is made without expense. In nine cases out of ten it will effect a cure if applied in season. The remedy can be applied with equal success in the highest stages of Fever. Address

50tf EBEN PACKARD, Augusta, Me.

COTTON BAGS.

A large lot, holding from 10 to 500 lbs., including Grain, Seed and Flour Bags, bought before the war, and will be sold at a great bargain, by JOHN MCARTHUR.
Augusta, Oct. 4, 1864. 44

DRY GOODS.

We are constantly receiving NEW GOODS, which we shall sell at prices corresponding with the times.

43 HAMLEN & SMITH.

STRAYED COLT.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the 30th of October, a dark brown Colt, with a white spot in the face, two white feet, and white hair in her tail; two or three years old. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away. HARVEY DAMREN.
Belgrade, Nov. 10, 1864. 3w49*

SHEEP FOR SALE.

TWO HUNDRED good store Sheep for sale by the subscriber. C. B. CATES.
East Vassalboro', 11th mo., 21st, 1864. 4w50

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,

On the first day of November, 1864, in Conformity with the Laws of the State of Maine.

Capital Stock, all paid up,	$300,000 00	
Surplus,	235,784 40	
		$535,784 40

Assets, as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank,	2,736 81	
Cash in hands of Agents and others, in course of transmission,	19,257 71	
$87,900 U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds of '81,	91,932 00	
$3,000 U. S. 6 per ct. Registered Bonds,	3,210 00	
$15,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness,	14,850 00	
Real Estate owned by the Company unincumbered,	33,109 69	
Loans on Mortgage of Real Estate within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	82,429 99	
1245 Shares Bank Stocks, as per schedule,	132,745 00	
1121 Shares R. R. Stock, as per schedule,	137,412 00	
$1500 Watertown & Rome R. R. Bonds,	1,650 00	
Loans on Personal & Collateral Security,	9,905 00	
All other Securities,	3,545 20	
		$535,784 40

Per Contra:

All outstanding Claims, $11,445 96.
No liabilities to Banks or Individuals except Office Exp

Poetry.

THE EARTH IS FULL OF THY RICHES.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Almighty hear us, while we raise
Our hymn of thankfulness and praise,
That Thou hast given the human race
So bright, so fair a dwelling place.

That when this orb of sea and land
Was moulded in Thy forming hand,
Thy calm benignant smile impressed
A beam of Heaven upon its breast.

Then towered the hills, and broad and green
The vale's deep pathway sank between,
Then stretched the plain to where the sky
Stoops and shuts in the exploring eye.

And stately groves beneath Thy smile
Arose on continent and isle;
And fruits came forth and blossoms glowed,
And fountains gushed and rivers flowed.

Thy hand outspread the billowy plains
Of Ocean, nurse of genial rains,
Hung high the glorious sun, and set
Night's crescents in her arch of jet;

Lord teach us, while the unsated gaze,
Delighted, on thy works delays,
To deem the forms of beauty here
But shadows of a brighter sphere.

NOVEMBER.

BY GEORGE H. BRACKETT.

A sky o'ercast with darkening clouds
Which presage coming storms;
Clouds piled on cloud, a massive veil
Of strange fantastic forms,
While here and there a streak of blue,
Just lets the glimmering sunlight through.

A searching wind, from a frosty shore,
That stings with its biting breath;
Dries up the blood of the latest leaf
With the chilling hand of death,
And whirls its mates into eddying waves,
And leafy mounds, like hidden graves.

The russet fields and the beaten paths
With yellow leaves are strewn,
The north wind sounds through the naked trees
With a sullen fitful moan,
And the earth, in her mourning vestments clad
For the dying year, looks drear and sad.

—*Progressive Age.*

Our Story-Teller.

ONE OF THE NOBLE.

Scattered here and there, like pearls in the great deep, I pick out some of the loveliest, of whom I would dearly love to speak. There is one on whose pictured semblance my hand falls as it lies before me in its little gilt frame. I take it up and look at it, meeting a pair of sweet, sad eyes, in whose depths slumbered love and mercy. The fair, pale brow, the brown waving hair, the gentle, tender mouth are all in keeping with characters I knew once and loved so well; and as it is no fancy sketch I shall tell you, I hope to do some good by the recital of her brief life-history.

Marian Vrain was motherless at twelve years of age, and at eighteen her father and only brother both fell at Fort Donelson. I can never forget the day she received the news. Through all time her white face and anguished eyes will haunt me with the same chilling sensation I felt when she dropped the letter upon her lap and looked up at me, giving vent to a low, peculiar cry that sent the blood in waves to my heart.

'Father, brother, both gone! Oh me!

The last words were spoken in a long, heart-breaking moan: and then the little hands clasped tightly, and I saw her trying to suppress the tremor that shook her from head to foot.

'Oh, Marian, darling, don't do that!' I exclaimed, going to her side and kneeling by it to enfold her. 'Give way to your fellings and cry; Let the tears come freely. They will do you good.'

'I can't,' she whispered. 'Oh, I can't!'

The letter lay in her lap still and I took it up. It was written in a fair, delicate hand, by the wife of an officer in the fort. Father and son were both in the same regiment, and they had fought side by side in the hot contest, and the same shell had killed them both. The lady dwelt upon the touchingness of the incident, and expressed her sympathy in beautiful terms for the bereaved daughter. She had learned her address from her husband, who knew Mr. Vrain well, and took the sorrowful task upon herself, offering her sympathy and her prayers.

Tears streamed over my own face, but I suppressed my sobs to read aloud the touching passages, lingering over them in the hope of reaching the sealed-up fountains of Marian's grief. White and tearless she sat for a long time, gentle and unmurmuring, yet crushed and stunned by the magnitude of the fearful blow.

That night I staid by her and no change came. But on the day following a little package of the beloved ones' effects were brought her, and over them she could weep at last. The pent-up flood came in torrents till she was exhausted, and then she slept for hours with the precious mementoes of the lost ones clasped to her bosom.

One day more was given to tears and silent mourning; but after that she rose up to duty again. Her little feet were seldom at rest, her little hands always busy. To hundreds she carried comfort and consolation; and when people wondered and questioned, she would answer with gentle earnestness:

"Can I be idle when the work is yet unfinished they died trying to accomplish? No. I urged them to go. They have fallen, and my work is consequently doubled."

The white sorrow-stricken face told its story, and the eyes seemed each day to grow sadder, but never a murmur was heard from her lips—nor did her energy flag for one moment. Labor was the only antidote for a grief like hers, and she seized upon it eagerly.

Before the secession of the Confederate States Marian had been betrothed to a young man of acknowledged merit; but immediately afterward he was forced to go to Europe on business which his father had left unsettled at his death, and did not return till after the event just related. That she loved her promised husband fondly I knew well; and I knew also that her hope was to see him take up the cause of the Union warmly on his return. It was one among the first wishes she uttered after their meeting, and the conversation that followed showed the noble devotion and self-sacrificing nature of the girl. Sitting by the window I heard it all as they paced the veranda in the clear white moon-light. Her face looked fairer under its silvery beams, and her black robes falling around her slender form seemed to give her a singularly sacred appearance in my eyes. Once as she passed I saw as she looked up toward me that her eyes were full of tears. The sight of them made me listen to the words he was speaking with slow distinctness.

"I cannot think it my duty to go away, Marian, and leave my mother alone in her old age. She has no one but myself to depend upon, and it would break her heart. Besides, I cannot afford it. My pay would not support us, and I am almost poor now, since our affairs in England have turned out so badly. I feel it my duty to go into some business and make as much money as I can. There are splendid chances open now to the speculator, and I think I can soon make a comfortable little fortune, if I set myself to it. Then I can claim you, my darling, and give you a home worthy of your merit."

"Oh, Harry! you pain me beyond measure," she answered in quivering accents. "Do you think I could enjoy wealth and luxuries at the expense of principles every man should maintain? Could I sit down happily amidst possessions gained while our country called loudest for the help you refused her, that you might accumulate riches for selfish purposes? Oh no, no!"

His voice was constrained and cold when he poke again.

"Marian' this does not sound like the love I had thought existed in your heart. Heaven seeks to shield its object, not to involve it in a broil that may cost life, and end all the bright dreams of youth at one full blow."

"Harry, love seeks to place its object above reproach always," she answered in full, ringing accent. "It is my love for you that makes the desire more strong, that *you* should not fail in your duty."

"But my mother," he urged! "what will become of her?"

"Leave her to my care. I pledge myself to watch over her every step, faithfully and lovingly as you could. With what I have I can live comfortably and be yet able to spare something, and she shall never miss a luxury that money can purchase. Every wish of her old age shall be gratified. Will you not trust her with me, and take upon yourself the crowning action of your manhood—stamp yourself one of the irreproachable men of the age, and, forgetting selfish interest, labor for our country till she no longer needs you? I will help you, Harry, and in all things else your every thought and wish shall be gratified as far as my power extends. Only go, and go soon!"

They talked on for an hour longer, he arguing and she combatting his arguments till they were exhausted. At last he promised to go, and then they came into the house to perfect their plans to be put into immediate action. Before he left us, they had agreed to be married immediately, and he was to accept a position on General ——'s staff, in the Army of the Southwest.

The next day but one a few frends were quietly gathered in Marian's parlor and she was married to Harry Prince. When the guests were all gone she began to make preparations for her husband's departure, calmly and steadily, though ths sweet, quivering lip testified to the secret pain the action cost her.

Of the two in that time little Marian was the strongest, and had things nearly her own way.

"Mother shall come here," she said cheerfully. "This house is ours, and all the furniture in it. What she likes best she can bring with her. The remainder, with the house she lives in, can be sold, and the monney placed in the bank for such use as she or you may deem proper. I have enough for household expenses for some time to come, and she thinks this arrangement far the best. Is it not so?"

"Have it as you like," he answered, a little sadly. "You know best what will please yourself and her.

After Harry Prince had entered upon the duties of his position, and was becoming reconciled to it, he began to feel something of Marian's spirit of patriotism when he found himself installed in the General's head-quarters, and heard brave, noble men discussing the affairs of the Nation.

Then came the first battle, in which he felt the hot fires of his nature wholly aroused, and fought like a tiger amidst the bravest. On the field of Shiloh he learned to feel what men were there for, and that feeling nerved his arm and quickened his judgment to the accomplishment of heoric deeds. His name went abroad over the land, and reached the young wife and aged mother in their quiet home, where they were "watching and waiting," and was greeted by tears of gratitude and proud tenderness.

Several months passed away, and now the ywere stationed at Corinth, Mississippi. Rumors of contemplated attacks often went abroad, and his letters to Marian spoke of a coming battle there as certain. But her answers were always cheerful and encouraging, and breathed a love that was deep and pure and sustaining as ever flowed from the heart of woman to gladden the life of man.

About this time I joined my husband at the same place, and saw Harry Prince every day. He made a fine officer, and was very popular with the men under his General's command, as well as the officers who came to know and like him.

A few days later a letter came from Marian to me, stating that her mother-in-law was dead. The old lady had died very suddenly, and I could see from the tone of her letter that my little friend was more deeply moved than I had ever known her.

"Oh," she wrote, "what will Harry say to me now! On the eve of a great battle, probably, he can not come, and I fear it will hurt him beyond recovery. He loved his mother so above all other earthly things. I have telegraphed him, and before this reaches you I shall know whether he can leave his post; but I shall not know more until I see him, and it seems as though I could not wait. Talk to him for me. Tell him how bitterly it grieved me that he was from her side in the last hour. Oh, if he knew how I suffer, he would pity and never blame me!"

Near the close of the letter she described the sweet and peaceful closing scene of the dear old lady's life, and expressed her thankfulness at having the privilege to stand, as a child, at her bedside, and receive her blessing at parting.

Two weeks later Marian Prince came to Corinth. There was nothing now to keep her at home, and she felt that her place was by Harry's side. She had rented the house and furniture at a good price, and determined to follow him wherever she might.

"There is much work here, and few to do it," she said to me, after our first greeting, "and when Harry does not need me others do. The suffering among the refugees, I am told, is fearful. Are there any besides yourself who are looking after them?"

"None now, I believe. At least I have met none," I answered; "and I am more than glad you have come!"

Marian came to board with me, and we four had our headquarters together. For several days everything went on splendidly. I saw that Harry was gladdened by her presence, and in the evenings we could all rest, even enjoy ourselves with music and conversation. During the day Marian and I sought out the suffering and aided them all in our power, finding them shelter, food, and clothing, and reporting their needs to those from whom help must come as a gift of the Government, until such a time as they could be sent on to the North.

Thus September past, and brought us at last to the eve of that fearful battle which had so long been expected.

With the first indications of the coming contest every man was alert for duty. The first gun fired set fire to the band of officers and men, and as we watched them buckling on swords and spurs with rapid finger, heard the tones of their voices, and the firm, quick tread of restless feet, we knew that they were going to conquer.

Long before we saw any thing of the contest we heard the deep roaring of the cannon, and saw the effects of the battle. The ground shook with the heavy reverberations, and the smoke from the field rose to sight, and came nearer and nearer as the foe pressed on. Wounded men began to fill the house and claim our attention, and we could see the shell hurtling through the air, with their little white mantles of smoke, bearing death to many as they fell. It was near noon on the second day when the contest became most fearful. At that time we were in the Tishamingo Hotel, and they had pressed into the town, penetrating to the Corinth House, and upon the bridge near it. Marian and I watched the struggling masses from the window.

"O Heavens!" she groaned. "See, Catherine, how they drive our men before them! Hear the hissing of the bullets; and oh, see how they fall! The smoke is dense, but I can see them, and they are dropping like rain. Hark to their shouts! Ah, those pieces of artillery! How they sweep death into the ranks: and *our* darlings—perhaps *they* are gone!"

I could not answer. The mighty and awful grandeur and mingled horror of that hour struck me dumb. With arms twined round each other we stood and watched till a crash startled us. A shell had penetrated the wall and scattered the bricks and plastering upon the floor near us, killing a man lying sick upon a cot in a room adjoining.

After this shells frequently struck the hotel, doing little injury, and the battle grew hotter. Officers sent and forced us below stairs, where they thrust us into a room heaped up with the dead and dying. This room was in the rear of the building and opened at the side of a well, from whence we drew water for the sufferers, and bathed their wounds.

The shouts of men, the roll of drums, the cries of the suffering, and the terrible rolling of the guns, were mingling all the while and penetrating our retreat with awful distinctness. Yet personal fear had passed away, and we became absorbed in things immediately around us.

It was about the middle of the afternoon the first day that General Hackleman fell, mortally wounded, and they brought him into the parlor of the Tishamingo. Marian was busy with a dying man, and I went to the General, whom they had laid upon a cot.

A shot had passed through the neck, cutting the tongue at its root and rendering speech impossible. Lifting his dark eyes to my face he struggled hard to utter something, and finding that he could not, closed them in anguish, and large tears stole from under the lids and fell over the sun-browned cheeks. I thought he wanted to send some message to his family, and questioned him, trying to get answers by signs, but his agony became too great, and in a short time the soul went home to the God from whence it came. On my knees, beside the dead husband, with the roll of battle in my ears, I knelt in silent prayer for the wife and little ones in his far-off home in Indiana. I remembered them then, and how tenderly and proudly he had spoken of them to me before the catastrophe came. And oh, how keenly I felt the remembrance of his confident life! He never thought that death would find him. He had always spoken of the future as his, and dwelt glowingly on what he meant to do! Alas, how many others fell that day equally confident and hopeful!

General Oglesby was brought in the same day badly wounded, but not mortally—though it was then thought his wound was mortal—and many others followed. The hotel was converted into a hospital at once; and when I passed through the rooms later I found Marian quietly but earnestly engaged in dressing their wounds.

"I have heard from Harry and your husband," she looked up to say as I came near, "and both are safe. I shall expect them soon, for it is too dark to fight now. The forces are being withdrawn for the night."

The reader will remember that this was on the first day of the battle. On the second the rebels penetrated to the Corinth House, a stone's throw from the Tishamingo, and passed upon the bridge that is above the railroad near it. The hour was a fearful one, and for a time many of us thought all was lost. But our troops rallied bravely, went forward with deafening yells, and forced the rebels back, scattered the dead in heaps upon the drenched dust.

But on this night our husbands did not come to us. The cry of Victory! rang through our ranks, sending thrills of glad triumph to every heart; but our rejoicing was tempered with wild and bitter pain, born of fears that we could not repulse. We could hear nothing of them, and concluded that they were either dead or wounded.

At ten o'clock at night Marian came to me and took my hand. Hers were burning, and her face whiter than ever under the burden of her great fear.

"I can not bear this suspense, Kate. Come, let us hunt for them."

At that moment one of the surgeons of an Illinois Regiment came and drew me aside.

"How will you tell her?" he asked, with emotion. "Prince has been found dead, and I fear the shock will kill her. Your husband has not yet been heard of, but I hope he has not met the same fate. Poor Prince! Try to soften the blow for her."

There was no need. She had heard all, and stood at my elbow as pallid as snow.

"Where is he, doctor?" said she gently.

"In the house. They have carried him to one of the rooms above."

No more was said, and I followed her rapid, silent footsteps till she reached the side of her dead husband, and knelt beside him, kissing the white, cold lips in speechless agony.

"Shot through the heart," said one of the men in a low voice. "Poor fellow! she'll never hear him speak again." And then, as his eyes rested on her, they filled, and he turned away.

Oh, it was a sad and sorrowful sight to see her that night! She had saked for water to wash the dust from his face, and would let no one touch him but herself. With her own fingers she pressed down the lids over the eyes, and smoothed the damp hair from the cold brow. She crossed his hands over his bosom, and kissed his face again and again, moaning in those low, pitiful tones devoid of complaint, but full of utter wretchedness. I saw her all the while, and my heart ached while I gave to others the help she had gently rejected.

I looked at my watch after a while, and found that it was twelve o'clock. How the time had flown! A few minutes later I saw Marian spread a white sheet over her husband, and leave him.

"Come, I am a going now," she said, in her low sweet voice. "Half the sufferers are not found yet, and hundreds may die wih thirst before they can be relieved. The dead does not need me, and the living do. Those that are in the house are sufficiently relieved to spare us. Come."

Out into the night we went, and on to the battle-field where the contest had raged hottest—one heart rising crushed and bleeding from a deaily blow to struggle onward among the dead for the sake of the living; the other with the fires of suspense and agony still burning within it, and gazing into each upturned face with dread lest it should prove to be the missing face of a husband.

Oh those hours among the mangled forms upon the field of Corinth! Night's dark mantle spread above us made the light of the lanterns we held more fearfully vivid as it fell upon the ghastly faces of the dead. And every step we took was in clotted gore for nearly fifty yards. Little groups of men, with their lanterns, were seen here and there picking up the wounded, and their voices came to us strangely through the gloom. Low, faint moans startled us sometimes from forms under our very feet, and pitiful voices called to us for help. The demon of thirst raged among the fallen on the field, and we trod the horrible ground over and over to refill our vessels till the gray dawn come, and friends found us. But all through the night Marian Prince proved her right to the brightest crown of fame that ever graced woman's brow. With a heroism worthy of immortality she carried relief to the suffering, ignoring the agony in her own heart, and, one might have thought, the dead form in the house behind us, but for the low, shivering moans that came to me through the gloom. Once I heard her sob—one, great sob—as she laid a wounded head upon a little pile of leaves she had raked up for it to rest upon, and then the low, pitiful voice broke into a prolonged wail that went to my heart like a stab.

"Oh, Harry! Harry! Oh, Harry! my darling, my husband—no more!" and for a minute the head bowed, as if unable longer to sustain the weight of grief. I went up to her and laid my hand upon the drooping head.

"Go in, Marian," urged, tearfully. "You are overtaxing yourself. Go in and stay with him."

"No, no, Katie. That is only his dear, dead body, and it don't need me. His spirit is, who knows—here with me perhaps! I must stay while I am needed, and can be of use. O God, what horrors are all around us!"

She got up and continued her work, and, as I have said, never left the field, except for water, till the morning came.

The morning passed in the same agonizing uncertainty. My husband was not found among the dead or wounded. But later in the day I heard that he had been taken prisoner and was unhurt. I will here add that he was among the first exchanged after the Corinth battle, and immediately resumed his place in the service where he is still engaged as an officer of cavalry. Marian Prince and I left Corinth together, and with us brought the remains of her noble husband. After this event I was ill for several weeks, and heard little of her, but when I recovered and again joined my husband I heard of h r at the Memphis hospitals, where she was devoting herself to the sick during the siege of Vicksburg. It was a long gap between. The autumn and winter had passed, and the summer had come before we met again; but in that time she, with a great grief bearing down her life, went on her way, while I had stopped and yielded my strength for weeks before ability came to work again.

I went to see her on Sunday, having just arrived in the city and put up at the Gayoso House. There Col. Brent was to meet me, and a despatch informed me that he would be in upon the evening's train from Corinth, whither I was again going, then occupied by Gen. Dodge's command.

As I entered the door, Marian turned her head and recognized me. The next moment her arms were round my neck, her head against my bosom, and we both sobbed together, while strange eyes regarded us curiously.

"Oh, Catherine, it takes me back to that night to see you again!" she said, lifting her head; and then I saw how thin she had grown, and was startled.

"Marian! Marian! you must not stay here," I said in alarm. You will die."

"No sooner here than elsewhere, Katie dear," shaking her head with a sweet, sad smile. "I know it will come soon, and I want to try to spend what is left of my life as usefully as I can."

A few weeks later I heard from her. She wrote she had grown too weak for further duty, and was going home. I knew that she ought to have added "to die," for death was in her face when I last saw her, and by the next train I followed the impulse that prompted me to go with her.

Arriving at Memphis, I was just in time to take her under my care, and we started up the river on the Platte Valley, a large boat bruised and battered with balls from the frequent attacks by guerrillas. That trip up the Mississippi was a revelation to me. I stood confounded at the wonderful power of one frail, sorrow-stricken woman, who had labored all the while so silently and with such effect.

One day a party of gentleman sat near us, and some officers were expressing disapprobation, in open and strong terms, of the habit women had of following up the army.

"They are not fit for it, and do themselves lasting injury, as well as much harm to the officers, at a time when they ought to be otherwise employed than in taking care of them.—Men come to fight, not to set up establishments for the comfort and care of women! Poor things! They think they are doing a great deal of good, when, instead, they are only killing themselves! There is one of them now," pointing toward Marian. "She, no doubt, thinks that she has done a great deal of good, and, maybe, will die happy under the delusion."

My cheek tingled, and a sharp retort rose to my lips. Marian smiled and laid her hand upon my arm, but I would not be hushed.

"Sir, may I ask if you were ever in battle?" I asked, facing him. The whole group stared at me, and the one spoken of answered,

"Not yet."

"Then let me tell you that this lady has, and felt the blows of two; and if she were to die now I could think it no wonder. At Donelson a father and only brother fell; at Corinth her husband; and on the night of his death she laid his beloved form out in repose, and then went out on the field to minister to the wounded there. Do you call this nothing? Is such a thing to be sneered or laughed at, or even to be passed over lightly? Since that time she has known no rest. Labor, earnest and unceasing has been hers, frail and slender as she was, and crushed with sorrow. Yet if she should go home and die happy with the thoughts those labors have brought her, with the memory of thanks and blessings in her ears, you would term it a fond delusion. I would to Heaven, Sir, that every man under the Government may have worked half as earnestly and effectually as she has I trust that you will do so."

A week later Marian Prince died, and we buried her by her husband; and America has received no purer or nobler sacrifice than that of her young, unselfish life.

Miscellaneous.

THE COUNTRY STORE.

In small country village "the store" is the prominent feature. It is usually on a corner, built of wood, and may be known by dry-goods boxes ostentatiously placed on the front, denoting that the proprieter has heavy transactions with importers and jobbers. Those boxes are capital loafing places on pleasant summer evenings, and many are the profound topics, politics, religion, &c., that have been carried on by the occupants of the "box seats." Along the side of the store are exhibited some barrels, a few rakes and forks, a bunch of brooms, a pair of scales, and in mowing time a scythe or two.

A broad door at the side affords ingress to the cellar for barrels of molasses, sugar, pork, &c., an operation which is greatly facilitated by means of a "takel," as the boys call it, depending from a beam which protrudes from the roof. The junior clerk and the village boys amuse themselves by swinging on the "takel" when the proprietor has gone to the city to buy "goods."

It is called the "corner store" to distinguish it from the grocery store of inferior pretensions across the street. When the proprietor, by strict attention to business, frugality and economy, gets a little "forehanded," he moves the wooden store back and builds a magnificent two-story structure of red brick, has a new sign painted, and from that time on the store is known as "the brick store."

The wooden store affords storage room for merchandise of various kinds, including flour, fish, feathers, and paper rags, which serve the purpose, of money at the store. The boys are the principal suppliers of old iron. They confiscate all superannuated stove plate or retired "andirons" they may find about the house, and exchange them at the store for powder and shot in squirrel time, or powder without the shot when the Fourth of July is near at hand.—Wicked little boys sell old iron at the front door, and after it has been conveyed into the storehouse they slip around to the back door and steal it over again, thereby giving a cheerful impetus to trade and commerce.

In every properly conducted store there is a department devoted to the sale of candy, raisins, figs, nuts, &c., which is the great attraction for the little country boy, whose mother permits him to accompany her to the "village" for the purpose of "doing a little trading." The cunning "storekeeper" (that is the title he is known by,) knows that a little candy lavished on the boy will prove a good investment, as the heart of a mother is quickest reached through her child, and he accordingly sweetens up little Johnny, graduating his liberality according to the number of acres of unencumbered farming land which "father" possesses, and the consequent value of the family custom. We remember that the sticks of gratuitous candy which the storekeeper thrust into our juvenile pockets were not only "seldom" but exceedingly abbreviated. Our paternal "acre and a half" didn't seem to dazzle the storekeeper to any alarming extent.

The village children believe that everything in the way of comforts or luxuries is kept at the store, and they accordingly look upon the storekeeper's children as the most favored mortals on earth. The latter may have candy and sweetmeats just when they want them. They wear "store clothes" every day. The storekeeper's girl has the finest and most richly dressed doll in the neighborhood, and the storekeeper's boy has the handsomest sled and the best pair of skates of any boy for miles around. How many a country boy has wished that *his* father was a "storekeeper."

Frequently the proprietor of the country store is a person of considerable importance—in his neighborhood. We have known cases where he possessed the confidence of his neighbors to such an extent that they have elected him "Town Clerk." If by honest industry and attention to business, he has elevated himself from the humble position of clerk to the dignity and importance of sole proprietor of the "brick store," the settlers still call him "Arthur," if that is his given name, the same as they did when as a boy he weighed out sugar for them, and filled their molasses jugs with "two-and-six."

A visit to the simple village in which one was "raised," after an absence of years during which the boy has become a man, dissipates many early impressions. The church looms not half so grandly; the village green, which to your boyish imagination resembled a boundless prairie, on which you and your schoolmates used to chase the imaginary buffalo, has dwindled to the proportions of a barren and scanty goose pasture, and the brick store on the corner, which once appeared more magnificent than Steward's does now, looks dingy and old, and the hand of time has apparently hit it a severe rap on the ridge, chucking it about half a story into the ground.

A COUNTRY PARSON'S LIFE.

You walk in shady lanes; you stand and look at the rugged bark of old trees; you help to prune evergreens; you devise flower-gardens and winding walks. You talk to pigs, and smooth down the legs of horses. You sit on mossy walls, and saunter by the river side, and through woodland paths. You grow familiar with the internal arrangement of poor men's dwellings: you see much of men and women in those solemn seasons when all pretences are laid aside; and they speak with confidence to you of their little cares and fears, for this world and the other. You kneel down and pray by the bedside of many sick; and you know the look of the dying face well. Young children whom you have humbly sought to instruct in the best of knowledge, have passed away from this life in your presence, telling you in interrupted sentences whither they trusted they were going, and bidding you not forget to meet them there. You feel the touch of the weak fingers still; the parting request is not forgotten. You mark the spring blossoms come back; and you walk among the harvest sheaves in the autumn evening. And when you ride up the parish on your duty you feel the influence of bare and lonely tracts, where, ten miles from home, you sometimes dismount from your horse and sit down on a gray stone by the wayside, and look for an hour at the heather at your feet, and at the sweeps of purple moorland far away. You go down to the churchyard frequently; you sit on the gravestone of your predecessor who died two hundred years since; and you count five, six, seven spots where those who served the cure before you sleep.—*Recreations of a Country Parson.*

FASHIONABLE CALL.

Enter Miss Lucy, nearly out of breath with the exertion of walking from her papa's carriage in the street to the door of her friend.

Lucy.—"O Maria? how do you do? How delighted I am to see you! How have you been since you were at the ball last Thursday evening? wasn't the appearance of that tall girl in pink perfectly frightful? Is this your shawl on the piano? Beautiful shawl! Father says he is going to send to Paris to get me a shawl in the spring. I can't bear home-made shawls! How do you like Monsieur Espray? Beautiful man, ain't he? Now don't laugh, Marie, for I am sure I don't care anything about him! Oh, my! I must be going! It's a beautiful day, isn't it? Marie, when are you coming up to see me? Oh, dear! what a beautiful pin! That pin was given to you; now I know it was, Marie; don't deny it. Harry is coming up to see me this evening, but I hate him—I do really; but he has a beautiful moustache, hasn't he Marie? Oh, dear, it's very warm. Good morning, Marie! Don't speak of Harry in connection with my name to any one; for I am sure it will never amount to anything, but I hate him awfully—I'm sure I do. Adieu."

TIME.

Ninety years hence, probably not a man or woman now twenty years old, will be alive. Ninety years! Alas! how many of the lively actors at present on the stage of life will make their exit long ere ninety years shall have rolled away! And could we be sure of ninety years, what are they? "A tale that is told; a dream, an emptya sound, that passeth on the winds away, and is forgotten." Years shorten as man advances in age. Like the degree in longitude, man's life declines as he travels toward the frozen pole until it dwindles to a point and vanishes forever.

Is it possible that life is of so short duration! Will ninety years tarnish all the golden names over the doors in town and country, and substitute others in their stead? Will all the now blooming beauties fade and disappear, all the pride and passions disappear, the love, hope and joy, pass away in ninety years, and be forgotten? Ninety years said Death; "do you think I shall wait ninety years? Behold, to-day, and tomorrow, and every day is mine. When ninety years are past, this generation shall have mingled in the dust and be remembered not!"

☞A man who has addressed a stranger by mistake, apologises by saying, "I was mistaken in the person," Many a married couple might make the same apology to each other.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS,
ARMS AND LEGS,
PALMER'S PATENTS.

THE AMERICAN ARTIFICIAL LIMB COMPANY is now prepared to furnish the celebrated "Palmer Artificial Leg," also the 'Lincoln Arm," which has received the special approval of Government for soldiers. The "Palmer Leg" is too widely known to require special mention. Soldiers are entitled to a "Palmer Leg" or a "Lincoln Arm" WITHOUT CHARGE. By applying to this office, or to Dr. A. N. McLaren, Medical Director, No. 2, Bulfinch Street, they will receive the order. The Lincoln Arm is received with great favor by all who wear it, and orders are received from all parts of the Union.

A singular fact in connection with the immense military demand which has been produced by the present war, will satisfy all who require limbs of the value of these inventions. According to the statistical report of the Medical Director for Boston and vicinity, of limbs supplied to soldiers by Government,

ALL BUT TWO CASES HAVE BEEN FURNISHED BY
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More convincing proof of the practical value of the limbs referred to cannot be presented.

The "PALMER ARTIFICIAL LEG" is the lightest, most urable, most comfortable to the wearer, and more natural in its appearance than anything of the kind ever constructed by human skill.

Over *Five Thousand* of the PALMER ARTIFICIAL LEGS are now in use. Orders are frequently received from Europe, India, West India Islands and South America.

Palmer's appliances for Shortened Limbs have acquired a world-wide celebrity Individuals who have not walked for thirty years have been completely restored.

Pamphlets containing full information sent to all applicants.
Address
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VERNATELLA.
WARBANTED TO MAKE THE
SOLES OF BOOTS AND SHOES
WATER AND DAMPNESS PROOF,
AND WEAR ONE-THIRD LONGER.
VERNATELLA,
(pronounced Ver-na-tel-lar,) is a preparation from Copper, having no grease, Linseed oil, or anything of the kind, and when the soles are once saturated with it water can no more get through them than through copper itself.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE,
AT RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
But its cost to the purchaser is really NOTHING, as it makes the soles wear enough longer to more than pay for it, leaving as a net gain the making of them Water and Dampness Proof, and the preservation thereby of that priceless gem, the health.
LADIES, READ THIS
SAVE YOUR HEALTH!
Use Vernatella on the soles of your Shoes. It makes them water proof and thereby protects your feet from dampness, for the ground is always more or less moist, either from rain or the morning and evening dew.
At Wholesale in Boston by
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., No. 38 Hanover street.
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CARTER, RUST & CO., 43 Hanover street.
And Wholesale Druggists generally. Also by all the Principal Dealers in Boots and Shoes.
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J. W. PERKINS & CO, 88 Commercial Street, and others
Manufactured in the CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT of th
CAHOON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
WYMAN & TYLER, Agents,
7m29 82 Water Street, Boston.

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of November*, 1864.
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Jesse Aiken late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:
ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested by publishing this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of December, next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 50*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of November*, 1864.
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Nancy S. Hoyt, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:
ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 50*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of November*, 1864.
RUEL REEVES, Administrator on the Estate of James Reeves, late of Winslow, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell on an advantageous offer, the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz: A lot of pasture and wood land containing about fifty acres, situate in said Winslow.
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of December next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 50*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of November*, 1864.
SARAH C. CALL, widow of Charles M. Call, late of Pittston, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 50*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of November*, 1864.
MARY A. YEATON, widow of Reuben Yeaton, late of Belgrade in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 50*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate held at Augusta on the second Monday of November*, 1864.
HANNAH N. SEAVEY, widow of Reuben Seavey, late of Farmingdale, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested, may attend at a Probate Courtto be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K BAKER. *Judge.*
Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 50*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the second Monday of November*, 1864.
MELVIN CUNNINGHAM, Administrator on the estate of John Scales, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all personsinterested by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of December next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 50*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of November*, 1864.
CHARLES DANFORTH, Administrator on the Estate of Robert G. Hildreth, late of West Gardiner, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of December next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 50*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of November*, 1864.
SUSAN E. SANDERSON, Administratrix with the will annexed, on the Estate of George Sanderson, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing this order three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of December next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of
EZEKIEL PAGE, late of BELGRADE,
in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
November 14th, 1864. 50* THOMAS ELDRED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of
JOHN S. GATCHELL, late of AUGUSTA,
in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken thattrust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
November 14, 1864. 50* DENNIS GATCHELL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of
JOSIAH WHITTIER, late of READFIELD,
in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are